Wilmington Journal.

BY A. L. PRICE.

GOD, OUR COUNTRY, AND LIBERTY.

VOL. 5.---NO. 25.

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, MARCH 2, 1849.

TERMS: $2 50 in advance.

WHOLE NO. 233.

WILMINGTON JOURNAL:
Published every Friday Morning.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

$2 50 a-year, in advance, or $3 00 if not paid within three months after subscribing.

No subscription received for less than 12 months.

No subscriber permitted to discontinue his paper after the commencement of a subscription year, till the expiration of said year.

Subscribers wishing their paper discontinued at the end of their subscription year, must pay up in full and give the proprietors two weeks notice, otherwise the paper will be continued and charged for according to the above terms.

We will pay the postage on letters containing Three Dollars and upwards, and money may be remitted through the mail at our risk. The Postmaster's certificate of such remittance shall be a sufficient receipt therefor.

☞All Letters on business connected with this office, must be addressed [post paid] to A. L. PRICE.

Terms for Advertising.

Per square of 16 lines or less—cash in advance.

One quare one insertion,	$ 50
do. do. 2 insertions,	75
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do. do. 12 do. do. do.	8 00
do. do. 6 do. renewed weekly,	12 00
do. do. 12 do. do. do.	20 00

☞If the number of insertions are not marked on the advertisement, they will be continued until ordered out, and charged for at the rate of 25 cts. per square for every insertion after the first week.

A deduction of 33⅓ pr ct on adv. bills over $200.

A liberal discount will be made on advertisements exceeding one square, when published 6 or 12 months, *cash in advance.*

CIRCULATION of THE JOURNAL 1300

MAIL ARRANGEMENTS.
Post Office, Wilmington.

NORTHERN MAIL, by Rail Road, due daily at 9 A. M., and close at 10 every night.

SOUTHERN MAIL, by Steamer from Charleston, is due daily at 3 A. M., and closes at 9½ A. M. every day.

FAYETTEVILLE MAIL, by Rail Road, is due on Mondays Wednesdays and Fridays, at 9 A. M., and closes on same days at 10 at night.

FAYETTEVILLE MAIL, by Prospect Hall, Elizabethtown, Westbrooks, and Robesons, is due on Tuesdays Thursdays and Saturdays, at 9 A. M., and closes on same days at 10 P. M.

SMITHVILLE MAIL, by Steamer, is due daily at 8 A. M., and closes at 9½ P. M. every day.

TAYLOR'S BRIDGE, LONG CREEK, MOORE'S CREEK, BLACK RIVER CHAPEL and HARRELL'S STORE MAIL, is due every Thursday at 6 P. M., and closes same night at 10.

ONSLOW MAIL.—Via Topsail Sound, Stump Sound Speed's Ferry, Jacksonville to Richlands, and returns via Bannerman's, is due every Monday at 4 P. M., and closes every Thursday night at 10 P. M.

W. S. ASHE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
(OFFICE OPPOSITE COURT-HOUSE.)
Wilmington, N. C.

ADOPTS this method of informing his friends that he has determined to return to the practice of the Law, and will be grateful for any business that may be confided to his hands. He will at present attend the Courts of New Hanover, Duplin, and Wayne. [Feb 2, 1849--21-tf

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EDWARD CANTWELL,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Jan 26, 1849--[20-tf

GEORGE W. DAVIS,
Commission and Forwarding
MERCHANT,
DAVIS'S WHARF,
South Water Street, WILMINGTON, N. C.

WM. A. GWYER,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
GROCER
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
North Water Street, Wilmington, N. C.

REFERS TO
B. N. DISBROW, Esq., New York.
ROB'T G. RANKIN, Esq., Wilmington, N. C.
October 6, 1848.

WM. H. LIPPITT,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
DRUGGIST,
AND DEALER IN
Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Garden Seeds, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c. &c.,

On Front street, between Market and Dock, two doors North of Messrs. Hart & Polley's, Wilmington, N. C.
October 8, 1847--[4

W. L. SMITH,
(LATE OF THE FIRM OF SANDFORD & SMITH,)
AUCTIONEER
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
STORE on North Water Street, Parsley's block.
September 29, 1848

JOHN T. RUSS,
INSPECTOR OF
TIMBER AND LUMBER,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
October 13, 1848--[5-y

T. F. ROBESON,
INSPECTOR OF
TIMBER and LUMBER,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Dec 22, 1848--[15-tf

MOODY B. SMITH,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Has located in the town of Wilmington, N. C., and may be found at his office, opposite the Court-house.

M. B. S. will also practice in the Courts of Brunswick and Duplin Counties.
Sept 29, 1848--[3-tf

SCOTT, KEEN & Co,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS
IN
SUPERIOR
READY MADE CLOTHING,
Market-Street, Wilmington, N. C.
Jan. 19, 1849[--19-1y.

TO TIMBER AND LUMBER MAKERS.

The undersigned having been appointed INSPECTORS OF TIMBER AND LUMBER, will attend promptly to any business entrusted to them in the above line.
THOS H. ASHE.
W. H. LASPEYRE.

N. B. Thos. H. Ashe will be happy to attend to the business of his former customers, as of old.
Sept. 22, 1848. 2-6m

Notice.

THE subscriber has opened an office in Parsley's block on Water St., for the transaction of a general Commission Business. Proper attention will be paid to the sale of merchandise of any kind, as well as to the sale or shipment of any of the products of the country; and the usual advances made when desired, on consignments for sale, or for shipment to my friends at the North. I have a good Naval Store yard and Warehouse, remote from the danger of fire and will make charges very moderate, where persons may desire to store temporally. W. O. JEFFREYS.
May 5th, 1848.--[34tf

NOTICE.

B. SHERMAN would inform the public that he is prepared to do all kinds of CARRIAGE work, both in making and repairing. He has now on hand, a number of new CARTS and DRAYS, made in the best manner. He is also prepared to have all kinds of Blacksmith work done, in the best manner and at the shortest notice.

☞Shop near Messrs. HALL & ARMSTRONG'S Distillery.
September 22, 1848--[2-tf

COOPER'S ISINGLASS.

THE above article is the best in use for making JELLIES. They can be made in the warmest weather without any difficulty, perfectly stiff and transparent, and when flavored with the extracts of Vanilla, Damask Rose, Lemon and Nutmeg, Rose, Peach or Orange flower water, they are unsurpassable. The above articles are for sale by
W H LIPPITT,
D29] Druggist and Chemist.

LIME! LIME!! LIME!!!

1000 BBLS. landing; also, Hydraulic Cement; Calcined Plaster; Plastering Hair, Fire Brick, &c.
J. C. & R. B. WOOD,
August 18th, 1848.--[19 Builders and Contractors.

DR. TOWNSEND'S
COMPOUND EXTRACT OF
SARSAPARILLA!
Wonder and blessing of the Age!
THE MOST EXTRAORDINARY MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.

This Extract is put up in quart bottles; it is six times cheaper, pleasanter, and warranted superior to any sold. It cures without vomiting, purging, sickening or debilitating the patient.

The great beauty and superiority of this Sarsaparilla over all other medicine is, that while it eradicates the disease, it invigorates the body. It is one of the very best **SPRING & SUMMER MEDICINES** ever known; it not only purifies the whole system, and strengthens the person, but it *creates new, pure and rich blood*: a power possessed by no other medicine. And in this lies the grand secret of its wonderful success It has performed within the last five years more than 100,000 cures of severe cases of disease; at least 15,000 were considered incurable. It has saved the lives of more than 5,000 children during the two past seasons.

10,000 cases of general debility and want of nervous energy. Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla invigorates the whole system permanently. To those who have lost their muscular energy by the effects of medicine or indiscretion committed in youth, or the excessive indulgence of the passions, and brought on a general physical prostration of the nervous system, want of ambition, fainting sensations, premature decay and decline, hastening towards that fatal disease, Consumption, can be entirely restored by this pleasant remedy. This Sarsaparilla is far superior to any **Invigorating Cordial.** As it renews and invigorates the system, gives activity to the limbs, and strength to the muscular system, in a most extraordinary degree.

CONSUMPTION CURED.—*Cleanse and Strengthen. Consumption can be cured. Bronchitis, Consumption, Liver Complaint, Colds, Catarrh, Coughs, Asthma, Spitting of Blood, Soreness in the Chest, Hectic Flush, Night Sweats, Difficult or Profuse Expectoration, Pain in the Side, &c., have been and can be cured.*

Spitting Blood.
New-York, April 28, 1847.

Dr. Townsend—I verily believe that your Sarsaparilla has been the means, through Providence, of saving my life. I have for several years had a bad cough. It became worse and worse. At last I raised large quantities of blood, had night sweats, and was greatly debilitated and reduced, and did not expect to live. I have only used your Sarsaparilla a short time, and there has a wonderful change been wrought in me. I am now able to walk all over the city. I raise no blood, and my cough has left me. You can well imagine that I am thankful for these results. Your obedient servant,
WM. RUSSELL, 65 Catherine-st.

Rheumatism.—This is only one of more than four thousand cases of rheumatism that Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla has cured. The most severe and chronic cases are weekly eradicated by its extraordinary virtues.

James Cummings, Esq., one of the assistants in the Lunatic Asylum, *Blackwell's Island*, is the gentleman spoken of in the following letter:
Blackwell's Island, Sept. 14, 1847.

Dr. Townsend: Dear Sir—I have suffered terribly for nine years with rheumatism; considerable of the time I could not eat, sleep or walk. I had the utmost distressing pains, and my limbs were terribly swollen. I have used four bottles of your Sarsaparilla, & they have done me more than one thousand dollars worth of good. I am so much better—indeed, I am entirely relieved. You are at liberty to use this for the benefit of the afflicted. Yours, respectfully, JAS. CUMMINGS.

Fits! Fits! Fits! Dr. Townsend, not having tested his Sarsaparilla in case of Fits, of course never recommended it, and was surprised to receive the following from an intelligent and respectable Farmer in Weschester county: *Fordham, August 13, 1847.*

Dr. Townsend: Dear Sir—I have a little girl seven years of age, who has been several years afflicted with Fits: we tried almost every thing for her, but without success; at last, although we could find no recommendation in our circulars for cases like hers, we thought, as she was in very delicate health, we would give her some of your Sarsaparilla, and are very glad we did, for it not only restored her strength, but she has had no return of the Fits, to our great pleasure and surprise. She is fast becoming rugged and hearty, for which we feel grateful. Yours, respectfully, JOHN BUTLER, jr.

Female Medicine. Dr. Townsend's Sarparilla is a sovereign and speedy cure for Incipent Consumption, barrenness, prolapsus Uteri, costiveness, piles, leucorrhœa, and for the general prostration of the female system—no matter whether the result of inherent cause or causes, produced by irregularity, illness or accident. Nothing can be more surprising than its invigorating effects on the human frame. Persons all weakness and lassitude, from taking it, at once become robust and full of energy under its influence. It immediately counteracts the nervelessness of the female frame, which is the great cause of barrenness. It will not be expected of us, in cases of so delicate a nature, to exhibit certificates of cures performed, but we can assure the afflicted, that hundreds of cases have been reported to us.

To Mothers and Married Ladies. This Extract of Sarsaparilla has been expressly prepared in reference to female complaints. Indeed this medicine is invaluable for all the delicate diseases to which women are subject. It braces the whole system, renews permanently the natural energies, by removing the impurities of the body, not so far stimulating as to produce subsequent relaxation, which is the case of most medicines taken for female weakness and disease. By using a few bottles of this medicine, many severe and painful surgical operations may be prevented.

Great blessing to Mothers and Children. It is the safest and most effectual medicine for purifying the system, and relieving the sufferings attending upon child-birth ever discovered. The great beauty of this medicine is, it is always safe, and the most delicate use it most successfully.

Beauty & Health. Cosmetics, chalk, and a variety of preparations generally in use, when applied to the face, very soon spoil it of its beauty. They close the pores of the skin, and check the circulation, which when nature is not thwarted by disease or powder, or the skin inflamed by the alkalies used in soaps, beautifies its own production in the "human face Divine," as well as in the garden of rich and delicately tinted and variegated flowers. A free, active and healthy circulation of the fluids of the coursing of the pure, rich blood to the extremities, is that which paints the countenance in the most exquisite beauty. It is that which imparts the indescribable shades and flashes of loveliness that all admire, but none can describe. This beauty is the offspring of *nature*—not of *powder* or *soap*. If there is not a free and healthy circulation, there is no beauty. If the lady is fair as driven snow, if she paint and use cosmetics, and the blood is thick, cold and impure, she is not beautiful. If she be brown or yellow, and there is pure and active blood, it gives a rich bloom to the cheeks, and a brilliancy to the eyes that is fascinating.

This is why the southern, and especially the Spanish ladies, are so much admired Ladies in the north who take but little exercise or are confined in close rooms, or have spoiled their complexion by the application of deleterious mixtures, if they wish to regain elasticity of step, buoyant spirits, sparkling eyes and beautiful complexions, they should use Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla. Thousands who have tried it, are more than satisfied, are delighted. Ladies of every station, crowd our office daily.

Notice to the Ladies. Those that imitate Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, have invariably called their stuff a *great Remedy for Females, &c. &c.*, and have copied our bills and circulars which relates to the complain's of women, word for word—other men who put up medicine, have, since the great success of Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla in complaints incident to females, recommended theirs, although previously they did not. A number of these Mixtures, Pills, &c., are injurious to females, as they aggravate disease, and undermine the constitution

Scrofula Cured. This certificate conclusively proves that this Sarsaparilla has perfect control over the most obstinate diseases of the Blood Three persons cured in one house is unprecedented.

Three Children.

DR. TOWNSEND—Dear Sir: I have the pleasure to inform you that three of my children have been cured of the Scrofula by the use of your excellent medicine.—They were afflicted very severely with bad Sores; have taken only four bottles; it took them away, for which I feel myself under great obligation.
Yours, respectfully,
ISAAC W. CRAIN, 106 Wooster st.

Opinions of Physicians. Dr. Townsend is almost daily receiving orders from Physicians in different parts of the Union.

This is to certify that we, the undersigned, Physicians of the City of Albany, have in numerous cases prescribed Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, and believe it to be one of the most valuable preparations in the market.
H. P. PULING, M. D.
J. WILSON, M. D.
R. B. BRIGGS, M. D.
Albany, April 1, 1847. P. E. ELMENDORF, M. D.

Caution. Owing to the great success and immense sale of Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, a number of men who were formerly our Agents, have commenced making Sarsaparilla Extracts, Elixirs, Bitters, Extracts of Yellow Dock, &c. They generally put it up in the same shaped bottles, and some of them have stole and copied our advertisements. They are only worthless imitations, and should be avoided.

Principal Office 126 Fulton Street, Sun Building, N. Y.; Redding & Co., 8 State street, Boston; Dyott & Sons, 132 North Second street, Philadelphia; S. S. Hance, Druggist, Baltimore; P. M. Cohen, Charleston; Wright & Co, 151 Chartres street, N. O; 105 South Pearl street, Albany; and by all the principal Druggists and Merchants generally throughout the United States, West Indies, and the Canadas.

For sale, wholesale and retail, by
WM. SHAW, Druggist, Wilmington, N.C.
Also by J. & W. JOHNSON, Clinton, N. C.
June 23, 1848--[41-1y

WHISKEY, PORK, BACON, &c

20 bbls. N. O. Rectified Whiskey; 2 do back country Rye Whiskey; 5 do N. E. Rum; 5 do Gin; 5 do Brandy; 5 qr. casks Malaga Wine; 6,000 lbs. N. C. Bacon—Sides and Hams; 30 bbls Mess Pork; 10 do, Prime do; 20 do Canal Flour. For sale by W. L. SMITH.

TAKEN UP AND COMMITTED

TO the Jail of Sampson county, on the 7th inst., a mulatto boy, who calls himself James Moore, and says he was bound to Jon W. Wells of Brunswick county. James Moore is about 5 feet 3 or 4 inches high, spare built, and supposed to be seventeen or eighteen years of age. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.
A. B. CHESNUTT, *Sheriff.*
July 14, 1848--[44-tf

MARBLE MONUMENTS
And Grave Stone Agency.

THE subscribers are appointed Agents for one of the *best* and *most extensive* MARBLE YARDS in Connecticut, and will receive orders for Marble Monuments or Grave Stones, either lettered or not, which will be furnished at the shortest notice and most reasonable prices.

We have received a variety of patterns, various styles with the prices, which may be examined at any time. J. C. & R. B. WOOD,
Builders and Contractors.
June 18, 1847 40-tf

Fire and Marine Insurance.
Agency of the Protection Insurance Co.,
OF NEW JERSEY.
CAPITAL $200,000!

HAVING been appointed agent of the above Company, for Wilmington and vicinity, will issue Policies on cargoes, freights and vessels, and take Fire risks on as reasonable terms as any other Institution.

Any losses sustained will be promptly and honorably adjusted and paid, and in case of difference, the Courts of North Carolina will be acknowledged. A. MARTIN, *Ag't.*
May 26, 1848.—[37-11m.

New Livery Stables.---FIRE PROOF.—

Having completed my new Livery Stables, I am now ready to receive horses at livery, by the day, week, or month.

My stables are situated on the corner of Princess and Third-streets, directly opposite the Court-house, and very convenient to the business part of the town. They are built of brick, and covered with tin, which makes them entirely *fire-proof.* They are large, commodious, and well constructed; and in every respect as comfortable and convenient as any Stables in the United States.

I also have, (for the accommodation of Drovers,) a large and comfortable Lot, together with a basement under the Stables sufficient to hold one hundred horses, and shelter them well and comfortably.

Horses, Carriages, and Buggies, kept constantly for hire.

My Hostlers cannot be surpassed in any country, and I therefore feel confident of giving entire satisfaction to those who favor me with their custom.

I feel grateful to my friends and the public for their liberal patronage heretofore, and hope to merit a continuance of their custom.
H. R. NIXON.
Wilmington, N. C., December 11, 1847. 14tf

To the Public.

I TAKE this method of informing the public that I now occupy the Livery Stables formerly occupied by Mr. H. R. NIXON, and solicit the patronage of the public generally. All persons who may favor me with a call, may rest assured that their horses will be promptly attended to, as I flatter myself that I have the best of Ostlers.

☞Also a large Lot for the accommodation of DROVERS.
W. T. J. VANN.
April 23d, 1847.—[32tf

CARRIAGES.
Market Street, about 300 yards above the
Episcopal Church.

THE subscriber has on hand a large and general assortment of CARRIAGES, which he offers for sale on the most reasonable terms. Among which may be found, COACHES, BAROUCHES, ROCKAWAYS, CHARIOTEES, DUNHAMS, PHAETONS, BUGGIES, GIGS, SULKEYS, &c.

Also, *Harness* of every description.

All orders in the above line thakfully received and faithfully executed. Repairing done at short notice and in the neatest manner, for cash only.

ALSO--Saddles; Bridles; Martingales; Bits; Trunks; Carpet Bags, &c. &c.,
Which will be sold very low.
ISAAC WELLS.
January 12, 1849;

CHEAP BEEF, FOR CASH!

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Wilmington, that he will keep constantly on hand, at Stalls Nos. 7 and 9, in the MARKET HOUSE, a supply of the best of BEEF, MUTTON, LAMB and VEAL. His prices for Prime Beef, are from 6¼ to 8½ cents per lb.: and all other meats from 8 to 10 cts. per pound.
THOS. O'CONNOR.

N. B. To Graziers and others having fine Cattle and Sheep to dispose of, they will find it to their advantage in first making application to him, as he has made it a rule to pay the highest corresponding prices with those of Charleston, and paying them Cash on the delivery. So there is no longer the necessity of the Farmer driving his Cattle hundreds of miles to another market to obtain a sale in which he can realize the Cash.

N. N. B. The subscriber may always be found either at the Carolina Hotel, or, in market hours, at the Market House, at his Stalls Nos. 7 and 9.
August 18, 1848—[49-tf

J. T. SCHONWALD,
Botanic Physician.
Murphy's building, 2d door from the corner of Princess and Water Streets, North side,

WOULD tender his thanks to the citizens of Wilmington and the surrounding country, for the very liberal patronage heretofore received, and respectfully informs the public that he still keeps on hand a large and fresh stock of BOTANIC MEDICINES, of his own manufacture, of *purely vegetable* composition. These medicines are universally known to possess virtues that have never been excelled by any series of medicines ever offered to the public. They are effectual remedies for consumption, coughs, colds, croup, whooping cough, cholera, cholera morbus, cholera infantum, cholic, gravels, liver and spleen complaints, dyspepsia, rheumatism, sick head-ache, piles, nervous diseases, worms, tetter, and all diseases of the skin, itch, scrofula, all kinds of fever, &c. &c.

ALSO.—On hand and for sale at manufacturer's prices, RHINEHEARDT's patent glass pad double and single lever TRUSS for Hernia.
Wilmington, Aug. 18, 1848.—[49-1y

VARNISH.

Coach, Japan, and Copal Varnishes. Also, Paint, Varnish and Marking brushes always on hand, and for sale by W H LIPPITT,
D29] Druggist and Chemist.

NOTICE.

THE copartnership heretofore existing between Owen Holmes and John R. Hawes, under the name of Holmes & Hawes, is this day dissolved.
JOHN R. HAWES.
Nov. 13th, 1848—[10

WHITE LEAD.

Pure Extra and No. 1, a large lot. Also, Chrome green, dry and in oil; Chrome yellow, Spanish brown, Venetian red, &c. &c. For sale by W H LIPPITT,
D29] Druggist and Chemist.

GARDEN SEEDS.

JUST received, a large and well selected assortment of *Garden and Flower Seeds.* Also, a small quantity of *Grass Seed.* Warranted fresh. For sale by WM. H. LIPPITT,
J26] Druggist and Chemist.

SUGAR & COFFEE.

15 bags Laguyre Coffee; 10 bags Rio Coffee
10 bbls Sugar, at the old stand of
PERRIN & HARTSFIELD, J.

"ENCOURAGE HOME INDUSTRY."
Harness, Trunk, and Saddle
MANUFACTORY.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that he has recently returned from the North, where he laid in a full and complete stock of Saddle and Harness mountings, &c. &c., of the latest and most improved styles, and is constantly manufacturing, at his store on Market street, formerly occupied by Guy C. Hotchkiss, every description of articles in the above line. From his experience in the business, he feels confident that he will be able to give entire satisfaction to his customers. He has, and will keep, a constant supply of *Saddles, Bridles, Martingales, Collars, Riding and Wagon Whips, Bitts and Spurs, Carpet and Saddle Bags, Trunks, &c. &c.*, and every other article usually kept in establishments of the kind, all of which will be warranted to be of the best materials and workmanship, and sold on moderate terms for cash, or on short credit to punctual customers.

REPAIRING of every description promptly attended to. Coaches and Carriages trimmed in a neat and substantial style.

Medical Bags, Cushions of every description, and all other articles usually manufactured in establishments of the kind, made to order.

Persons wishing to purchase RIDING VEHICLES, would find it to their interest to give him a call. JOHN J. CONOLEY.
April 28, 1848

NEW CHEAP CASH STORE,
First Door in R. W. Brown's New Buildings, on Front Street, a few Doors from Market Street.

THE subscribers, thankful for the liberal patronage which they have received, beg leave to announce to the citizens of Wilmington and surrounding country, that they are now receiving a large and general supply of FALL and WINTER GOODS.

Superfine Broad Cloths;
Pilot and Beaver do
Bl'k & fancy Cassimeres;
Blue, black and gray Sattinetts,
Plain striped and gold mixed Kentucky Jeans,
Linseys and Kerseys;
Bl'k satin silk Velvet and other Vestings;
Cravats and Scarfs;
White, red, and yellow Flannel, a large supply;
Rough and Ready Coats;
Sack and Over do
Irish Linen & Lawns;
Carpeting, a large supply;

Men's silk shirts;
do Gansey's over-shirts
do net shirts & drawers
do Saxony Wool shirts and drawers;
Superfine bed Blankets;
Negro do do
Horse do do
Bed Ticking and Apron Checks;
Table & bird eye Diapers;
8-4 brown damask do
8-4 Damask Table Cloth;
Cotton & Russia diapers;
A large supply of Looking Glasses;

FOR LADIES WEAR.

Plain & plaid bl'k Silks;
Colored, plaid, & striped Silk;
Plaid Tarton's do
Cashmere de Cosse;
do de Lane;
Bombazine, large supply;
French Robes;
do Habbits;
do Collars;
Worked Fronts;
Plain and plaid Alpacca;
Blue and figured do
Silk Warp do
Large superfine Thibet Shawls;
do woolen net do
do Saxony woolen do
do waffle do
Black Merino do
Ladies Hoods;
Children's do
do Polka Coats;
Muslin Skirts;

Black silk and worsted Fringe;
Colored silk do
Silk and thread Buttons for Ladies dresses;
Bonnet & Cap Ribbons;
Linen Cambric hdkfs;
Swiss, Mull and Book Muslin;
Plaid & striped do
Jaconet and Cambric
Ladies col'd Kid Gloves,
do do silk do
Ladies superfine colored Cashmere Hose;
do black do do
do do worsted do
Black & white English silk Hose;
do raw do
Children's worsted boots;
Black, white, and colored Cotton Hose;
Misses' colored do;

1200 yards of Carpeting; 40 cases Boots and Shoes; 250 Umbrellas; which will be sold *very cheap.*

Together with a variety of other articles too numerous to mention; all of which, being purchased by the package at *reduced* prices, will be offered at uncommonly *low prices.*

We would call the attention of country merchants to our stock, and solicit them to examine the same before purchasing elsewhere, as we feel confident that we can offer better bargains than they ever had offered in this market.
JOHN KYLE & CO.
Wilmington, N. C., Sept 15, 1848—3-y

DRUGS, CHEMICALS, PAINTS,
Oils, Perfumery, Fancy Articles, Patent Medicines, &c., &c., &c.

THE Subscriber has and is now receiving his large stock of Drugs, Chemicals, &c., &c., selected by himself from the largest Importers and Manufactures in the Northern cities, consisting in part of the following:

Calomel, gum opium, do Assafœtida, do camphor, do aloes soc, do do cape, do guaiac. do arabic, rad columbo, do gentian, do seneca. do rhstany, do velerian, ess peppermint, do cinnamon, do lemon, castor oil by gallon or bottle, pv Jalap, do rhubarb, do ipecac, do columbo, do pink root, do galls, do aloes, do opium, do gamboge, cinnamon, cloves, black pepper, mace, allspice, nutmegs, quassia, epsom salts, glauber, sal. nitre, do soda, do tartar, bi carb soda, cream tartar, snake root, pink do, fol senna, do digitalis, do Buchu, do uva ursi, sarsaparilla, ext jalap, Rasp'd guaiac.

CHEMICALS.

Sulph Quinine, di arsenitic feroc potass, phos ammonia, denar opium, iodine, Citric acid, citrate of iron et quinine, soluble citrate of iron, valerinate of zinc, sulph morphine, act. do, salacine, iod. of mercury, do iron, do syrup of, do lead, do arsenic, strychnine, veratrine, chloroform, piperine, hydr. potas, agt. nit, pure; do do No. 2; ox silver.

PATENT MEDICINES.

Townsend's, Carpenter's, Sands', Webster's and Grafenburg's SARSAPARILLAS, Sands' Iod of do; Jayne's expectorant; Wright's, Clickener's, Tippel's, Wistar's, Brandreth's, Gordon's, Grafenburg's, Beckwith's, Jayne's san., and Champion's PILLS; Indian Panacea, Swaine's do, Child'rn's do; Cheesman's balsam; Perry's dead shot, Gray's ointment, Wister's balsam of Wild Cherry, Swayne's syrup do; Taylor's balsam liverwort, Thompson's eye water, Fahnestocks vermifuge, House's Indian tonic, Rowand's tonic mixt re, Olasanian balsam, Tousey's master of pain, &c.

PAINTS, OIL, DYESTUFFS.

Spanish brown, venitian red, red lead, chrome green, chrome green in oil, white lead ground, pure extra, and No. 1, chrome yellow, black lead, linseed oil, train, oil, log wood, copperas, indigo, madder.

PERFUMERY, AND FANCY ARTICLES.

German cologne, french do, fancy soaps, plain do, toilet powder; fine tooth, hair, nail, comb, shaving, cloth, and flesh Brushes; cut velvet card cases, ox marrow, pomatum, hair dye, tooth powder, do restoratives, hair tonic, Rowland's macassa oil, military shaving soap, Lubin's extract, jassamin, magnolia, vervien, jocky club musk, ambozoisic, migionette, mousseline, tooth picks, Preston's volatile salts, powder boxes and puffs, segar cases, motto wafers, trans. do, Roussel's cream, combs, fancy note paper, toilet bottles of cut glass, do do gilt, tooth paste, cassada oil, bears do., &c.

For flavoring Ices, Jellies, Custards, Sauces, Pastry, Syrups, &c.

Meakin's ext of rose, do do nutmeg, Preston's ext of lemon, do do vannilla, orange flower water, tonka beans, nutmegs, cinnamon, rose water peach water. Essences of all kinds, for sale by
WM. H. LIPPITT,
o20 Druggist & Chemists.

BACK COUNTRY LIQUOR.

10 Bbls Apple Brandy; 10 bbls old Whiskey,
[Dec. 1] For sale by W L SMITH.

LAFAYETTE HOUSE.

THE subscriber takes this method of returning his thanks to a generous public for the hitherto liberal patronage he has received; and at the same time most respectfully informs his old customers and the public at large, that the LAFAYETTE HOUSE, next door above the Hanover House, and nearly opposite the Cape Fear Bank, on Front Street, (his old stand,) is still open for the reception of transient or steady *Boarders.* He will at all times be happy to wait upon those who shall favor him with their custom, and he will spare no pains to render them comfortable while they are with him. His table is furnished with the best the market affords.

His BAR ROOM, at the old well known ROCK SPRING, will be found at all times handsomely filled up with the best of Liquors and Refreshments. DAVID THALLY.
Sept 1, 1848[—51-1y

EVERITTSVILLE
FEMALE ACADEMY.

THE WINTER SESSION of this SCHOOL commenced on the 1st instant, under the management of Misses Richardson and Snyden, Ladies eminently qualified to instruct in the various branches of Literature and Science, and who will consider themselves responsible, so far as their influence and instruction is concerned, for the best interests of their pupils.

The government of the School will be parental. The great object will be, to incite to virtuous conduct, by an appeal to the moral sense; and by duly cultivating tenderness of conscience.

The Academic year will be divided into two sessions, of five months each, with two vacations two weeks in summer and six in winter. There will be a public examination at the close of each summer session.

Students will be charged from the time of entrance.

No deduction made for absence, except in case of protracted sickness.

Tuition has been *reduced* to the following rates:

Primary English branches, per session,	$7 00
The same, including Geography, Gramma., Arithmetic, Composition, &c.	10 00
The above, including Natural and Moral Philosophy, Astronomy, Botany, History, Logic, Rhetoric, Algebra, Geometry, &c. &c.,	12 50
French, Drawing and Painting, and Ornamental Needle-work, each,	5 00
Music, with use of Piano,	18 00

The Trustees have provided a large and commodious Boarding House, which is kept by Mr. and Mrs. Morisey—persons well qualified to discharge the duties.

Board $6 00 per month—one-half in advance.

Books, Music, Paints, Stationery, Canvass, Crewell, &c., furnished to the students at a very small advance upon New York cost.

J. C. SLOCUMB, Secretary
Everittsville, [of Board Trustees.
Wayne county, January, 1849. 18-tf
Newbernian publish till forbid.

TO FARMERS AND OTHERS!

THE subscriber informs his old friends and all others in want of BLACK-SMITH work, of any description, executed in a style not inferior to work done at any other shop in N. Carolina or at the North, that he continues to carry on the Blacksmith business at his old stand, on Princess-street, opposite the Theatre.

Farmers, Turpentine and Timber makers, and others, having OLD AXES that are useless to them, are informed that they can have them worked over, and warranted to be equal to new ones, and at much less cost.

He has on hand a supply of PLOUGHS, of approved pattern. These Ploughs are made by NED BEATTY, who is admitted to be the best Plough manufacturer in this section of the State.

ALSO; ROUND SHAVES, manufactured by the subscriber, always on hand for sale.

ALSO; HORSES SHOD, & Carriages, Drays, &c., REPAIRED in a neat and substantial style. In a word, every description of BLACK-SMITH WORK can be executed at his shop, and the work warranted.

Orders are solicited, and prompt attention given
Wilmington, N. C., } L. WOOD.
Oct. 27, 1848. } 7v5-12m

HOTCHKISS'
Vertical Water Wheels.

W. BRANSON is Agent for the above Wheels in this place. He will take pleasure in showing the castings to any person who may desire to see them. There will be found at his office a supply of Wheels, Cranks, or Gudgeons, at all times, for sale singly or in pairs.
Dec 29, 1848—[16-tf

FRUIT TREES, &c.

THE subscriber has removed his Nursery Establishment from Randolph county to Guilford county, near Greensboro', and solicits orders for Apple, Peach, Pear, Nectarine, and Apricot Trees, which he will furnish from 50 to 100 per cent. cheaper than they can be obtained at from Northern Nurseries. His intention is to make a regular business of it, and he also intends having an extensive assortment of Shrubs and Flowers for sale, and he asks for his efforts such patronage as State pride and interest should prompt the people of North Carolina to give him.

His agent in Wilmington is Mr. J. WILKINSON, who has some of his Trees for sale, and who will receive orders. Orders may also be directed to the subscriber at Greensboro'.
THOS. H. FENTRESS.
December 22, 1848—[15-1y

LIST OF BLANKS

ON HAND, and for sale at the JOURNAL OFFICE.

County and Sup. Court Writs
do do Subpœnas
do do Fi. Fas.
County Court Scire Facias
Apprentice's Indentures
Letters of Administrators
Juror's Tickets
Peace warrants
Constable's bonds
Notes of hand
Checks, Cape Fear Bank
do Branch Bank of the State
Notes, negotiable at bank
Inspector's Certificates
Certificates of Justices attending Court

Appeal Bonds
Marriage License
Guardian Bonds
Administrator's do
Military Ca Sas
Land Deeds
Negro Bonds
Warrants, Ca Sas
Ca Sa bonds
Bills Sale, Negro

☞Any blank wanted and not on hand will be printed with the utmost despatch.

☞Officers of the Courts and other officers, and all other persons, requiring blanks, or any other work in the printing line would do well to give us a call, or send in their orders. We are determined to execute our work well, and at the cheapest rates for cash. Call at the JOURNAL OFFICE

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!!

THE subscriber has determined, positively, to close his business in Wilmington in all this Spring, and offers his large stock of CROCKERY AND GROCERIES for sale at COST.

To any one desiring to enter into business, a good opportunity now offers for purchasing, on favorable terms, the entire stock in trade.

From this date, all sums under $50, cash on delivery; $50 and under $100, 60 days; $100 and under $200, 90 days; $200 and upwards, 4 and 6 months, for approved Notes.

His notes and accounts will be placed in the hands of Mr. JAMES BURCH, for immediate collection. J. H. ROTHWELL,
Jan 26, 1849.-[20tf] Crockery Warehouse.

WHEAT BRAN.

60 bushels fresh Bran. For sale by
F9] sale by W L SMITH.

From the Ladies' Magazine.

TO MRS. JAMES K. POLK.

BY MRS. ANN S. STEPHENS.

Lady, had I the wealth of earth
To offer purely at thy shrine,
Bright gold and buds of dewy birth,
Or gems from out the teeming mine,
A thousand things most beautiful,
All sparkling, precious, rich and rare,
These hands would render up to thee—
Thou noble lady, good and fair!

For as I write sweet thoughts arise
Of times when all thy kindness lent
A thousand hues of Paradise
To the fleet moments as they went;
Then all thy thoughts were winged with light;
And every smile was calm and sweet,
And thy low tones and gentle words
Made the warm heart's blood thrill and beat.

There, standing in our Nation's home,
My memory ever pictures thee
As some bright dame of ancient Rome,
Modest, yet all a queen should be;
I love to keep thee in my mind,
Thus mated with the pure of old,
When love, with lofty deeds combined,
Made women great and warriors bold.

When first I saw thee standing there,
And felt the pressure of thy hand,
I scarcely thought if thou wert fair,
Or of the highest in the land;
I knew thee gentle—pure as great,
All that was lovely, meek and good;
And so I half forgot thy state
In love of thy bright womanhood.

And many a sweet sensation came,
That lingers in my bosom yet,
Like that celestial, holy flame
That vestals tremble to forget;
And on the earth, or in the sky,
There's not a thought more true and free
Than that which beats within my heart,
In pleasant memory of thee.

Lady, I gladly would have brought
Some gem that on thy heart might live,
But this poor wreath of woven thoughts
Is all the wealth I have to give.
All wet with heart dew, fresh with love,
I lay the garland at thy feet,
Praying the angel forms above
To weave thee one more pure and sweet.

AGRICULTURAL.

FARMER AND GARDENER.—THE ESSENTIAL FOR PRODUCTIVE FARMING.

The following essentials for productive farming are such that every farmer ought to know and follow:

1. Good implements of husbandry, plenty of them which should always be kept in perfect order.

2. Deep ploughing, and thorough pulverization of soil by the free use of the harrow, dray and roller.

3. An application of lime, marl, or ashes, where calcareous matter or potash may not be present in the soil.

4. Systematic husbanding of every substance on a farm capable of being converted into manure, as a systematic protection of such substances from loss by evaporation or waste of any kind, and a careful application of the same to the lands in culture.

5. The draining of all wet lands, so as to relieve the roots of the plants from the ill effects of a superabundance of water, a condition equally as pernicious as drought, to their healthful growth and profitable fruitification.

6. The free use of the plough, cultivator and hoe, with all roe-cultured crops, so as to keep down at all times, the growth of grass, weeds, those pests, which prove so destructive to crops.

7. Seeding in the proper time, with good seed, and an equal attention as to time, with regard to the working of crops.

8. Attention to the construction and repair of fences, so that what is made by the toils and anxious cares of the husbandman, may not be lost through his neglect to protect his crops from the depredations of stock.

9. Daily personal superintendence on the part of the master over all the operations of the farm, no matter how good a manager he may have, or however faithful he may be, as the presence of the head of the farm, and the use of his eyes are worth several pairs of hands.

10. Labor-saving machinery, so that any one may render himself as independent as needful of the neighborhood labor, as a sense of the comparative independence of the employer upon such labor begets a disposition of obedience and faithfulness on the part of the employed.

11. Comfortable stabling and sheds for the horses and stock, all necessary outbuildings for the accommodation of the hands, and protection of the implements, as well as for the care of the poultry.

12. Clover and other grasses to form the pabulum for succeeding crops.

13. To provide a good orchard and garden—the one to be filled with choice fruits, of all kinds—the other with vegetables of different kinds, early and late, so that the table may at all times be well and seasonably supplied, and the surplus contributed to increase the wealth of the proprietor.

MANAGEMENT OF HORSES.

We have no domestic animal that costs us so much, that will do a greater variety of work, or that is so much abused, as the horse. Like his master, the horse is complicated in his structure, and liable to a great many diseases, and as he is capable of being made to exert all his powers of body in the efforts of speed or severe labor, nine-tenths of them are cut off in the prime of life. And yet by care and attention, by kind and humane treatment, in working and feeding, he can be made to endure a great many years, active and strong. Mr. Pell, of New York, has given some excellent rules for the management of horses, which were published in the transactions of the New York Agricultural Society. Among the good ideas which he there advanced, he observes: feed them in winter on a variety of food, such as oats ground and whole, bran, strip stuff, beans, peas, turnips, carrots, potatoes, and parsnips, occasionally steamed separately and together. In summer, keep them always confined in airy stables and feed them on clover, bruised grains, cider pomace, oil cake, hay, &c. Be particular to give them three-fourths of a pound of salt per week; occasionally two ounces of sulphur, and frequently two ounces of wood ashes.—*Communicator.*

LIVE FEATHERS.

An editors tells a good story of peregrinations "down south." He was a young lawyer in attendance upon court, and the village where the court was held was thronged to overflowing. Having, with some difficulty, however, procured a bed, he jumped into it—but he was out again in almost no time.

"What kind of bed do you call this?" said he to the negro who officiated as master of the ceremonies.

"Feather bed, Masse."

"Feathers—I should think it contained entire chickens."

"Can't be dat are fifty-dollar-nigger, Sam, trow de chick'n in!" murmured the waiter dubiously, as he proceeded to insinuate his hand into the coarse bagging tick. "Squash if he habn't tho'!" said he, as he pulled forth a partly picked rooster. "I tole de stuped jack-behind dis mornin,' when he was featherin' chick'ns for dinner, to empty de feathers in de fuss class beds to prove de kerwality; and de blind nigger oberlook de chick'n! In de hurry ob business, massa;" he continued in an apologetic tone, "dese little accidums can't always be avided. We hab a dozen niggers trimmin' chickins all de time, and 'casionally a foot or head am oberlooked in de fedders when we put um 'way in de beds, but dis 'ere are de fust time I eber foun' a hull chick'n!"

A Challenge.—A little fop conceiving himself insulted by a gentleman who had ventured to give him a little wholesome advice, strutted up to him with an air of importance, saying: "Sir, you are no gentleman—here is my card, consider yourself challenged. Should I be from home when you honor me with a call, I shall leave word with a friend to settle the preliminaries to your satisfaction."

To which the other replied—"Sir, you are a fool—here is my card, and should I not be at home when you call on me, you will find that I have left orders with my servant to kick you into the street."

Peas! Peas!—A Northern paper relates the following incident:

While sitting in a restaurat a few months since, we were amused at a hit made by a wag. It was in the early season of green peas, and they were so generally called for, that the supply gave out.

'Peas! Peas!' was the call long after there were none left.

'Ah!' said the wag, throwing himself into an attitude *a la* Patrick Henry, 'gentlemen may cry *peas! peas!* but there is no *peas!*'

Lamartine.—This great man thus replied to some of the French Deputies who essayed to display their wit by calling him the Poet Statesman: 'As to this epithet of *Poet,* which my enemies are perpetually hurling at me, in the hope of causing my destruction, I accept it, gentlemen; and if it be the will of Providence that some few rays of glory come to illumine the last years of my life, I shall still rejoice to find myself guilty of the crime of poesy! What, then, are we doing at this very moment, gentlemen, what is our country doing at this very day, if it is not the most sublime of all poetry!'

The Yankee.—You can always tell a Yankee by the jack-knife in his hand, or the cigar in his mouth. The Yankees are curious characters. To-day they are swapping horses, and to-morrow building railroads; this hour in the gutter, and the next seated in a palace. Their energy knows no bounds. This month you may find a Yankee on the waters of the Penobscot, heart and soul engaged in the logging business, and a quarter of a year hence; you will hear of him navigating the Ohio. Let a year pass and you may learn of him in Constantinople.

Change appears to be written in the face of a Yankee. He is never contented. If he is boot-black or clam digger, ten to one that you find him at the bar or in the pulpit. If educated for the ministry he may be found teaching at some conspicuous corner. If his father puts him to a mechanical trade, he will not be any ways contented, unless he sets up for himself some mercantile business. To-day he is one thing and to-morrow another. He will dig gardens, saw wood, teach school, or preach, or even edit a newspaper, if necessarp for a support, but he will not be idle.
Scientific American.

An Irish knight was once disputing with a French courtier as to the age and standing of their families, when the latter as a finisher to the argument, said that his ancestors were in the ark with Noah.—"That is nothing," said the Hibernian with a rich brogue, "for at the deluge my forefathers were cruising about *in a boat of their own!*"

Macauly says of an occasion in which Somers made a speech:—Somers rose last. He spoke little more than five minutes, but evry word was full of weighty matter and when he sat dowu, his reputation as an orator and constitutional lawyer was established. Our Congress orators will do well to ponder this five minutes' speech in their hearts.

While the salute was being fired on the arrival of Gen'l Taylor into Louisville, J. Anderson & Henry Nicholson, two gentlemen who were assisting at the cannon, had each an arm blown off by the explosion of one of the guns. This circumstance caused much regret and cast a gloom over the scene.

PAID WITH INTEREST.

Thomas Fuller who was a lively writer, but rather addicted to punning, was occasionally re-paid his puns with interest. He was exceedingly corpulent, and as he was out riding with a friend named Sparrowhawk, he could not resist the opportunity of cracking a joke upon him. "Pray, what is the difference," said he, "between an owl and a sparrowhawk?" "An owl replied his friend, "is *fuller* in the head, *fuller* in the body, and *fuller* all over."

WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

Friday, March 2, 1849.

INTERESTING CORRESPONDENCE.

We informed our readers in our last Friday's paper, that a committee had been appointed for the purpose of tendering to President Polk the hospitalities of our town, while on his way to his residence in Tennessee.—We have the pleasure to-day of laying before the public the correspondence between the committee and the President. Although Mr. Polk does not say positively he will stop, we feel no embarrassment in assuring our friends that there can be no doubt but that he will remain with us for at least a few hours.

The programme of the reception of the President on his arrival at Wilmington, will probably appear in to-day's "Journal."

CORRESPONDENCE.

Wilmington, Feb. 20th, 1849.

To his Excellency, JAMES K. POLK, President of the United States,

Sir:—At a recent meeting of the Commissioners of Wilmington, we were appointed a Committee to tender to you the hospitalities of our Town and to solicit your sojourn among us as long as you may be able to linger here We assure you that it affords us pleasure to discharge the duty which, as the organ of the people of Wilmington, has been devolved upon us, and we hope that it will in no way conflict with your convenience to afford our citizens generally the gratification of your presence.

With the highest respect,
your Excellency's ob't. serv'ts.
(Signed.) J. T. MILLER,
L. H. MARSTELLER,
JOSH. G. WRIGHT.

Washington City, Feb, 24th, 1849.

Gentlemen:—I have received your letter of the 20th inst., tendering to me on behalf of a "meeting of the Commissioners of Wilmington" the "hospitalities" of that town, and inviting me to spend a short time at that place, on my way to my residence in Tennessee. I expect to leave this city on the 6th of March, and if I shall find on my arrival at Wilmington, that I can do so, without being too much delayed on my journey, it will afford me pleasure to comply with your request.

Thanking you, for the invitation with which you have honored me, I am Gentlemen,
with high respect,
your ob't. serv't.,
JAS. K. POLK.

To Messrs. James T. Miller,
L. H. Marsteler,
J. G. Wright,
Wilmington, N. C.

THE FOURTH OF MARCH, 1849!

Before we again enjoy the privilege of addressing our readers, the administration of James K. Polk will be closed—the present Executive will have resumed, in retirement, the duties of a private citizen. His name may indeed, be long a familiar sound,—(for what name, associated with events so startling and important, is not immortal?)—but it will become, henceforward, a thing of The Past—to be lauded, or to be censured, as shall be decreed by Posterity. Towards that august tribunal, Mr. Polk is now approaching! If the policy he has thought proper to pursue, in administering the government, has been unproductive of benefit to the country—if, during the last four years, in consequence of the measures he has recommended, our happiness at home, or our public character abroad has in any degree suffered,—if there has been any violation by him, of the public faith, or the public liberty;—if through his instrumentality, the destiny or the progress of this republic, has been suddenly arrested,—there needs no Pythia to prophesy his fate.—Not all the intellect of Webster, the genius of Calhoun, or the eloquence of Hannegan, can influence or avert it! Should it be found, however, on an impartial survey of his whole administration, that, due allowance being always made for the infirmities of human reason, he has contributed by his counsels to our advancement and prosperity;—that, in times pregnant with political mischief and evil, with a firm hand and happy skill, he has guided the ship of State unharmed, through all dangers, and every emergency, the sneering partizan may decry and undervalue his public services—insolent mediocrity may question his intelligence and capacity, but the unerring finger of Truth will point to the fourth day of this month as the closing scene of the most brilliant chapter in our history.

In the estimation of the great Grecian lawgiver, that man was only happy, whom Providence blessed with success to the last. It is possible, that in the few days which remain of his term, Mr. Polk may commit some error, but it must be deep indeed, and irreparable, that will dim the lustre of his career, or make the American people forget the benefits and the measures of his administration! Among them may be reckoned more prominently the following: 1. The Oregon boundary treaty, definitely marking the claims of England upon this continent for the first time since our independence. 2. Treaties of commerce with New Grenada, Peru, the Two Sicilies, Belgium, Hanover, Oldenburg, Mecklenburg Schwerin, Saxony and Nassau, opening the way to an extension of our commerce with interior Germany; and the postal treaty with Great Britain. 3. The Mexican treaty, by which California and New Mexico are acquired. 4. The admission of four new States—Texas, Florida, Iowa, and Wisconsin—into the Union, and the erection of Oregon into a territory. 5. The abandonment of the "protective principle," which has haunted our tariff laws for thirty years, and the establishment of the revenue *ad valorem* principle, by which the credit of the country has been restored, and the revenue, which had been deficient from 1837 to 1845, raised to the current expenditure. 6. The establishment of a warehouse system, of a nature similar to that which in England has drawn the carrying trade of the world into British vessels, and by which a renewed impulse is given to those causes irresistibly in operation to draw Canada peacefully into the Union. 7. The separation of bank and State, and the establishment and successful operation of the constitutional treasury. 8. The commencement of ocean steam navigation to Bremen and California. 9. The establishment of cheap postage.

These measures will speak for themselves. They are already speaking in the increased prosperity of the country in every branch of industry. Let others pay their worship to the rising sun—we are content to gaze with ardor and admiration upon his setting beams.

THE SWORD FOR COL. MEARES.

The Committee of Arrangements, Messrs. Cowan, Evans, and Peden, have received the Sword ordered for Col. Meares, by the citizens of Wilmington. It was manufactured by Messrs. Canfield & Co., of Baltimore, and is an exquisite specimen of art. We had the pleasure of seeing it on Monday. It is now at the store of Mr. T. W. Brown, where it will remain, we learn, a few days, for public inspection. It is a worthy tribute to a worthy man, and we feel confident that, as it was nobly won, it will be as nobly worn. We are sure that, to alter a little, the eloquent language of the gentleman who addressed "the young Cape Fear soldier," on the presentation occasion, "The recollections it will excite, will encourage him onward in the path of right and duty. In the warfare and struggles, in which peace, no less than war abounds, it will testify the generous rewards of a faithful citizenship; and if again called to the field, though the words are not inscribed on its blade, the spirit of the immortal Jackson will teach its gallant owner, that "it should never be drawn without occasion, nor sheathed without honor."

THE CENTRAL RAIL ROAD.

From an advertisement in the Salisbury Watchman of the 22d instant, we notice that Books for subscription to the Central Rail Road will be opened at Salisbury, on the 15th of the present month. If we are to understand the Watchman, as representing the feeling of our fellow-citizens in that section of the State, we can certainly see no very great obstacle in the way of a speedy commencement of this important work. That paper says that the subject is growing rapidly upon the affections of enterprising and business men of that section. "Men who have landed, mineral, or other property to be enhanced by the construction of this work are, we find, bringing themselves by degrees, but surely, to a point of action; and we have no doubt in this world that unless the men of small means is active in putting in his subscriptions, capitalists will clutch this prize. We understand that a considerable number of men of means in an adjoining county and hereabouts, *have declared that they will each form one of a company to consist of one hundred who shall take the whole stock.* When men begin to talk that way, we may depend upon it they are prepared for action; and we may also rest assured that they have bright expectations in the future, backed by certainty of success."

☞Our attention has been called to some remarks of the Fayetteville Carolinian, (which paper reached our office during our absence from home,) upon an article which recently appeared in this paper under the head, "The Internal Improvement Question." Our friend Bayne has misconceived the entire tone and spirit of that article, as we think, if he will honor it with a second perusal, he will himself confess. We did not mean to be guilty of so much injustice, as to charge him with opposition to "the cause,"—a cause which is endeared to all by so many holy and patriotic emotions. Much as we respect the feelings and the judgment of those of our friends who think differently with us in regard to this great and absorbing question, we should dislike to render their opposition more important or alarming, by associating with them the influence of so respectable a paper. On the contrary, we expressly disclaimed, in so many words, any such intention. We stated, that although the Carolinian remarked that the action of the recent Legislature would create division, "we do not understand the Editor of that paper to assert that there are any persons in Cumberland who are insensible to the benefits proposed by that measure, or already prepared to denounce and proscribe those who were more particularly prominent as its advocates and supporters."

Knowing, as perhaps, may be allowed us, more of the views and feelings of our readers than the Carolinian, we cannot consider the article "uncalled for." Upon more reflection, and personal association with those for whom it was intended, we think our remarks were not only proper and well-timed, but eminently necessary and judicious. They were rendered so by peculiar circumstances, and were intended to relieve our position with regard to Internal Improvements, and that of the party, from a charge of inconsistency, which we have heard more than once repeated. That we have been successful in this, we are at liberty to infer from the silence with which it has been received.

Gold in North Carolina.—The Charleston Courier of the 24th ult., says that "a letter from Monroe, N. C., to a gentleman in this city, dated 17th inst., gives the statement that four men found, in Union county, *twelve and three quarter pounds of gold* on the Thursday and Friday preceding. Others were finding gold in more or less quantity every day. Gold was found within eight miles of Monroe. The discovery of this rich metal had given an impulse to business in that section of country, and things were looking up. If the No. Carolina mines should continue to yield as plentifully as is above indicated, some of the adventurers to California may change their destination to a point nearer home, where they will be enabled to convert their treasure into coin with more facility, and where there will be no danger of suffering for want of provisions or clothing."

Our Book Table.—We are indebted to the American publishers, Leonard Scott & Co., New York, for the *Edinburgh Review,* and *Blackwood's Magazine,* for January, 1849.—See advertisement of these works in another column.

Postal Treaty.—The Washington Union of last Friday, contains the President's Proclamation of the Postal Treaty between England and the United States. We shall publish the Treaty officially in a short time.

U. S. Senator.—The Legislature of Delaware have elected Hon. Mr. Wales to the U. S. Senate from that State, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Mr. Clayton. Mr. Wales has taken his seat.

Steamer United States.—We see it stated in our exchange papers that the Steamer United States has been sold to one of the German States, for about $270,000.

PLANK ROADS.

As every item of information connected with the subject of Improvement in North Carolina may be supposed to be of interest to our readers, we take pleasure in spreading before them the following extract of a private letter, from a distinguished gentleman of Georgetown, D. C., to a friend in this place, upon the subject of Plank Roads, which has been handed us for perusal. The letter was not intended for the public, but we feel satisfied that the writer will not object to the use which has been made of it, when facts of such general interest to the people of this State are communicated, and when the information it contains is so entirely reliable, and calculated for such wide benefit. We notice that the importance, feasibility and economy of these roads is everywhere attracting public attention. The *Farmers* of our State, among which class we reckon the majority of our patrons and friends, will find this letter of especial interest. It gives, in detail, the *advantages* and the *cost* of a species of Road, which is more particularly adapted to their necessities and convenience, than, perhaps, any other. If our State resources are once started on Plank Roads, or, indeed, on any roads, they would soon speak for themselves:

Georgetown, D. C., Feb. 18, 1849.

Dear Sir:— * * * * * At the time I parted with you, I knew very little in regard to Plank Roads. It was a subject I had never investigated, and I have only been waiting until I could find time to do so, and procure such information in regard to the subject as may possibly prove interesting to you.

This description of road has obtained a degree of usefulness and consequent importance, and is found so admirably adapted to certain localities, as to cause it to be considered a very important element in the development of the resources of a country.

It is found to be emphatically the "Farmers road"—the producer being more benefitted by it than any other class—by means of which, at all seasons, in wet weather as well as in dry, he has it in his power to convey his produce to market—and profit by any rise in price—with one half the labor—in one half the time—and with double the load, that he could transport upon a McAdamized Road.—The advantages it has over the latter road are, that it is cheaper to build—more economically repaired—of lighter draft and in its exemption from dust and mud.

The lands in their vicinity have been found to appreciate in value. They can be laid upon any grade that a McAdamized road can operate upon with advantage—and when laid are less destructive to horse flesh. In any country where timber abounds they will be found to be an immense auxiliary to trade and travel.

Their plan of construction is very simple and cheap. *Thorough drainage* is absolutely necessary to their stability and usefulness—and attention to this is about all that they require to keep them in repair for several years after their completion.

Their durability depends upon the quality of the timber; with you I suppose it would be about eight years for timber in such a position. After the *road-bed* is properly prepared by being sufficiently elevated and drained, by the requisite side ditches, it should be allowed to remain so until one or two rains have fallen upon it, that a thorough settlement may take place. The scantling used for sills is 4 by 4 inches and of such lengths as can be conveniently obtained—the longer the better. These sills are embedded their *full thickness* in the soil, so as to leave their top surface even with the surface of the road-bed, in parallel lines 5 feet apart (the width of the wagon) across these sills, three inch planks are laid in eight feet lengths, and true-nailed to the sills. The bottom of the plank for their entire length rest, of course, upon the road bed.

In a double track they do not use planks 16 feet long, but lay two tracks each 8 feet wide, with a *turn-out path* graded up between them. The ends of the planks *must not* be laid even, because in that case, the wheels of a loaded wagon in passing from the *turn-out path* to the plank, would be liable to scrape along the edge, and make a deep rut there, *before rising up*—which would deepen until it would be difficult for a wagon to mount the plank. To avoid this, one in every three plank (supposing them to be one foot wide) should project on the *turn-out path* three inches, which presenting an *uneven* edge to the wheels causes them to mount upon the plank without difficulty. If you build only a single track, a *turn-out path* 4 feet wide must be graded up to a level with the top surface of the plank on one side of the road *for its whole length*—due regard being had to the broken edges of the plank resting upon it. I give you the estimate of a plank road from lake Michigan West to Fox river, *per mile,* where they use Hemlock timber at $6 per M.

Estimate for 1 *mile,*

Sills 4 by 4 inches—scantling,	14,080		
Plank 8 ft. long, 3 inches thick,	126,720		
	140,800	at $6	$849
Laying and Grading road *per rod,*	" 1		320
Sluicing, Bridging & contingencies,			100
Engineering, Superintendance, &c.,			100
Gates and Gate Houses—say			100
Total,			$1,469

After the planks are laid down, one inch thick of clear sand is spread evenly over them, which saves the wear and tear of the road.—The sand protects the wood from the corks of the horse's shoes, (which causes the main wear and tear,) and soon penetrates the grain of the plank, with the fibres of which and the deposites upon the road, a tough elastic covering is formed which is found to protect the plank. I have thus, as briefly as I could, and in considerable haste, thrown together, I fear, not a very clear statement, in regard to a subject in which you appear to take great interest, and shall regret if it should not give you all the information you require; any deficiency I will cheerfully supply at any time.

Kentucky.—A bill has passed the Legislature of this State, modifying the slave law of 1833. It provides that men may bring into Kentucky as many slaves as they please for their own use, but requires that they should not dispose of them for five years.

Public Executions.—A bill has been reported to the House of Delegates of Virginia, doing away with public executions, and directing them to be inflicted privately, as in some other States of the Union.

ARRIVAL OF GENERAL TAYLOR AT WASHINGTON.

We learn from the Washington Union that Gen. Taylor, President elect, arrived in Washington on the evening of the 23d ult. The Union says that "His suite consisted of several gentlemen. As soon as the whistle announced his arrival, a salute was fired from the hill which overlooks the ravine through which the railroad runs. When he entered the depot, he was received with repeated cheers by an immense crowd. He was escorted in a carriage by marshals, by a joyous multitude, in carriages or on foot, to Willard's Hotel, amid the sound of music, the ringing of bells, and the blaze of sky-rockets. When he arrived at Willard's, he was again received with cheers and music. After a short time, he re-appeared upon the balcony of the drawing-room, and made a brief address to the people, expressive of his thanks for their kindness, and of his best wishes for their happiness. The crowd then disappeared, and Gen. Taylor retired to enjoy the society of his family and friends.

"We are sorry to hear that Gen. Taylor is somewhat indisposed, and that he was cupped on Thursday. But we hope that quiet and repose for a day or two will perfectly restore him to his usual health."

The Union of the 25th, says—"Gen. Taylor intended to receive his friends yesterday from 12 to 2 o'clock, if his health had permitted; but before 12, a placard was posted up at Willard's, that he could not see them."

PATENT OFFICE.

From the Report of the Commissioner of Patents for the past year, we condense the following:—The whole number of applicants for patents in the year ending 31st December, 1848, 1628. Number of caveats filed during same period, 607. Number of patents issued, 660. Receipts of the office $67,576 69; of which sum $11,529 33, paid by mistake into office, has been refunded. Expenses of the office $46,831 61, which, with the above, makes $58,905 04, leaving a balance to be carried to credit of Patent fund of $8,670 85 On the 1st of January, 1848, the amount of money in the Treasury to the credit of the Patent Office, was $207,797 98; to which, add excess of receipts over expenditures for past, and the amount now in the Treasury, (1st January, 1849,) to credit of Patent Office, is $216,463 83.

This large balance is attributed to increase of applications for patents, "By the act of Congress approved May 27, 1848, two principal and two assistant examiners, and two ordinary clerks, were added to the force of the office, and the salaries of the examiners were raised from $1,500 a year to $2,500, and the assistant examiners from $1,250 to $1,500. The clerks authorized by the act before mentioned were allowed salaries of $1,200 each per annum. Thus the increase of the number of examiners and clerks, and of salaries, provided for by the act of May 27, 1848, will occasion an addition to the annual expenditures of the office of $12,600. This amount will be reduced by fees for recording assignments, authorized to be charged by the same act; but the permanent addition to the expenses of the office will not be less than $10,000 per annum.

"Notwithstanding this addition to the permanent expenditures of the office, the constant increase of its business and receipts gives ample assurance that its revenues will continue to equal, if not exceed its expenses. But if its revenues should for a year or two, fall below its expenditures, the Patent fund is sufficient to meet such casual deficiencies; and thus the policy of Congress in making the Patent office a self-sustaining institution will successfully be maintained.

"The quantity of wheat raised in the United States during the last year will, according to the estimates of this office, not be less than 126,000,000 bushels. The quantity of corn produced is estimated to be about 588,000,000 bushels; oats, 185,000,000 bushels; potatoes, 114,000,000 bushels; rye, 33,000,000 bushels; buckwheat, 12,500,000 bushels; barley, 6,222,000 bushels; hay, 15,735,000 tons; hemp, 20,330 tons; cotton, 1,066,000,000 pounds; tobacco, 219,000,000 pounds; rice, 116,000,000 pounds; and sugar, (in Louisiana,) 200,000,000 pounds.

"Thus it will be seen that the agricultural productions of the Union during the last year are ample for the consumption of the country, and of many varieties of grain and provisions, large surpluses will be left for exportation to other countries.

"The number of applications for patents received during the last four years exceeds the number received during the next preceding four years, by 2,205; the number of caveats by 670; the number of patents granted, by 289; the amount of receipts from all sources by $77,284 45; the balances paid into the treasury to the credit of the Patent fund, by $21,389 95."

The library of the patent office has also been increased from 3,000 to 6,000 volumes. The report concludes as follows:

The exhibit which I have made in this and previous portions of my report, of the affairs and business of the Patent Office, show that it will soon be necessary not only to enlarge the Patent Office building, but to increase its clerical force. And as it required three years of persevering effort on my part sustained by the auxiliary aid of loud complaints on the part of applicants for patents, growing out of the delay occasioned by the great accumulation of business which could not be done, to obtain the late addition which has been made to the clerical force of the office, I have deemed it my duty now to apprize Congress that but a very few years will elapse before another addition to its force will be necessary.—As the office sustains itself from its own revenues, it seems reasonable that it should be allowed a force sufficient for the prompt and efficient execution of its duties.

Emigration to California.—From a statement in the New York Herald, it appears the total number of vessels that have left the various ports in the United States for California since the breaking out of the Gold fever is 178, and that they carried out 11,160 passengers, and crew. The greatest number on board any one vessel was 305, in the steamer *Crescent City,* which left New York on the 5th ult. The average number of persons on board the vessels would be a fraction over sixty-two, shewing, as many were of small capacity, that they must have been generally pretty well crowded.

The city of Richmond contains only about one-fortieth of the population of Virginia, but at the same time it pays one-ninth part of the revenue of the whole State.

30th CONGRESS—2d SESSION.

Tuesday, Feb. 20.—*Senate.*—After the presentation of memorials and petitions, and of a few unimportant resolutions and reports from committees, the Senate took up and passed the bill relating to the 5 per cent. funds of Alabama.

Also, bill from the House to provide for two instalments of the Mexican indemnity.

The consideration of the Civil and Diplomatic Appropriation bill was resumed, and the remainder of the session was occupied in the consideration of the proposition of Mr. Walker, before ordered to be printed, extending the revenue laws, &c., of the United States, over all the territory west of the Rio Grande, acquired from Mexico by the treaty of peace, and authorising the president to prescribe and establish, temporarily, such divisions, districts, ports, officers, and all arrangements proper to enable said laws to be executed, and appoint and commission such officers as may be necessary to administer such laws, in those territories.

Mr Walker modified his proposition, so as to include some of the provisions of Mr Foote's, also heretofore ordered to be printed, and in many respects essentially the same as Mr Walker's.

A long debate ensued on questions of order raised, as to the introduction of such amendmends into an appropriation.

These were finally laid on the table, and then Mr Bell offered a substitute for Mr. Walker's proposition, providing for the admission of the "State of California" into the Union, including all the territory acquired by the treaty of peace with Mexico, and proceeded to address the Senate at length in explanation of his views. Without concluding he gave way to a motion to adjourn.

House of Representatives.—Mr McKay reported, from the committee on ways and means, the bill providing for the coinage of gold dollars and double edges, with an amendment.—The bill, as amended, provides for the coinage referred to, without variation as to character or appearance from the present gold coin of the United States, except that on the reverse of the gold dollar the figure of the "eagle" is to be omitted.

Mr J. R. Ingersoll opposed the bill as unnecessary, and uncalled for, by the wants or wishes of the country.

Mr Hudson, as a member of the Committee of Ways and Means, had opposed the plan there, and was opposed to it now.

Mr Nichols supported the bill.

Mr Rockwell moved to lay the bill on the table—lost.

The previous question was then sustained, and the amendment agreed to. The bill as amended, was then read the third time and passed.

Mr McKay, from the committee of ways and means, also reported back the bill to regulate the mileage of members of Congress, &c. It provides, 1st. That the distance shall be computed by the shortest continuous mail route. 2d That no constructive mileage shall be allowed for extra sessions, &c. 3d. That deduction shall be made for absence without leave, unless from sickness. 4th makes restrictions in regard to books; and 5th requires the mileage of officers of the army, &c., also to be calculated by the shortest route.

Mr McKay was proceeding to address the house in favor of the bill, when he was interrupted by a motion of Mr Ashman to proceed with the business on the Speaker's table, which motion prevailed—82 to 53.

The House refused to take up the bill to prohibit the introduction of slaves, for sale or hire, into the District of Columbia.

Wednesday, Feb. 21.—*Senate.*—After morning business, the Senate took up the bill making appropriation for civil and diplomatic expenses of the Government for the year ending June 30, 1850.

The amendment pending was that of Mr. Walker, to extend over California and New Mexico, the revenue law and Indian laws, and appropriating a hundred thousand dollars to carry the provision into effect; which Mr Bell proposed to amend by further providing "that all that portion of the territories of the United States acquired by the treaty with Mexico, which lies west of the Rio del Norte, and a line running due north from the head waters of said river, until it strikes the forty-second parallel of north latitude, shall form a State, to be known as California, and the same is hereby admitted into the Union on an equal footing in all respects with the original States."

Mr Bell resumed his remarks from yesterday, in favor of the amendment, and spoke for nearly three hours.

Mr Berrien replied, and opposed the amendments; when the question was taken on Mr. Bell's amendment, and rejected—yeas 4—(Messrs. Bell, Douglass, Downs, and Dodge,) nays 39.

The Senate then adjourned.

House of Representatives.—The House took up the bill to regulate the mileage, by paying according to the nearest continous mail route. Under the operation of the previous question it was passed—yeas 157, nays 16.

It next took up the bill, heretofore submitted by Mr Dixon, to abolish the franking privilege.

Various amendments were offered, proposing a reduction of postage, but without coming to any conclusion the House adjourned.

Thursday, Feb. 22.—*Senate.*—Mr Webster rose to present a proposition, providing for the temporary government of California and New Mexico, as a substitute for Mr. Walker's amendment to the Civil and Diplomatic Appropriation Bill, if the Senate shall deem that bill a proper place for it; and, if not, as a substitute for the bill for the admission of California and New Mexico as States into the Union, reported from the select committee of the Senate on that subject.

Mr W. addressed the Senate in support of his proposition—ordered to be printed.

Mr Dayton also presented a proposition which he intended to offer as an amendment, and which was ordered to be printed, authorising the President to govern the territories in the same manner as Florida and Louisiana were governed under similar circumstances, being a copy of the old law authorising temporary civil and military government in the latter.

Mr Atherton, from the finance committee, reported, without amendment, House bill authorising the coinage of gold dollars and double eagles.

On motion of Mr Mason, the joint resolution authorising the Secretary of War to furnish arms and ammunition to persons going to California and New Mexico, was taken up and passed.

House of Representatives.—Mr Sibley, of Wisconsin, moved a suspension of the rules, to discharge the committee of the whole on the state of the Union from the further consideration of Senate bill to establish the territorial government of Minerota.

The bill was amended, so as to take effect on the 10th of March, 1849, and ordered to be Engrossed and read a third time, but objection being made, the reading goes over under the rules.

A resolution heretofore offered, to discharge the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union from the further consideration of the bill to extend the revenue laws over Upper California, and establish a collection district therein, was then taken up and adopted; 107 to 35.

The bill was then ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, and was read the third time and passed: 91 to 37.

Friday, Feb. 23.—*Senate.*—The bill making appropriations for the civil and diplomatic expenses of the Government for the year ending June 30, 1850, was taken up.—Mr Dayton, in pursuance of notice given yesterday, offered an amendment to the bill.

Mr Dayton spoke for more than an hour in support of his amendment.

Mr Webster withheld his amendment on the same subject until the bill from the House, to extend the revenue laws over the territories should come before the Senate, he would move to strike out all after the enacting clause, and offer his amendment as a substitute.

House of Representatives.—On motion of Mr Vinton, the House went into committee of the whole and took up the bill making appropriations for the support of the Post Office Department. A debate followed, in which, as with most all other questions the present Session, the slavery question was the principal topic talked about.

Mr McDowell, of Va., delivered an eloquent speech with regard to the compromises of the Constitution, and in favor of the measure to admit the territories into the Union as a State. This he thought would quiet the agitation of the slavery question. He made a fervent appeal to Massachusetts, referred to the trials and the triumph in the Revolution, exhorted those who interferred with slavery to leave the question alone, and invoked a spirit of patriotism, that the land of Washington may still undividedly be ours.

At the conclusion of his hour he was called on from all parts of the House to continue his speech, and accordingly proceeded to the conclusion of his remarks, which occupied an hour and three quarters in their delivery.

The bill was still farther debated, but without coming to any definite understanding the committee rose, and soon after the House adjourned.

Saturday, Feb. 24.—*Senate*—Mr Pearce reported House joint resolution for the distribution of a copy of the "Blue Book," or "official register," to each of the States and Territories of the Union. Passed.

Mr Fitzgerald submitted a joint resolution to confer upon Major General Scott the title of Lieutenant General, as a sense of the estimation in which Congress holds his gallant and meritorious services in Mexico.

On motion of Mr Atherton, the Senate then resumed the consideration of the civil and diplomatic appropriation bill, the question being on the substitute of Mr Dayton for Mr Walker's amendment, providing for the temporary government of California and New Mexico, the extension of our revenue laws thereto, &c. &c.

Upon a proposition to withdraw his amendment from the diplomatic appropriation bill, with a view to propose it as a substitute for the revenue bill from the House, when that should be taken up, Mr Walker addressed the Senate at length in support of his proposition. He was followed by Mr Hale in opposition. Mr Hale was succeeded by Mr Butler, who replied briefly to two points in Mr Dayton's argument of yesterday, as to the power of Congress "to extend the constitution," in the manner proposed by Mr Walker's amendment, over California and New Mexico. The South, he said, asked not and had not asked, for any thing beyond the protection of the constitution! He contended that it was entirely competent for Congress to extend certain provisions of the constitution, being, as it is, the supreme law of the land, to these territories—indeed, that those provisions, as the fundamental law of the land, were so extended, on the conclusion of the treaty with Mexico, by which these territories were acquired. He denied the power now to create these territories into States, but had been, he said, in favor of giving them the ordinary territorial governments—meeting at once the question of the proviso, and opposing also all patched up compromises, which would not be regarded by the North.

He was ready to accede to almost any measure which would give security to the territories and to every other portion of the Union.

Mr Webster replied briefly to a charge by Mr Butler, that the North had broken faith with the South.

The debate was further continued by Messrs Walker, Webster, and Calhoun, until nearly 5 o'clock, when the Senate adjourned.

House of Representatives.—The most important business before the House to-day, was the bill entitled "An act to establish a uniform rate of postage on letters, and to permit newspapers to circulate free of postage within the county in which they are printed."

The bill was debated in committee of the whole for two hours, when all further debate was cut short by a resolution previously adopted, and after voting down a proposition to amend, the House ordered the bill to be engrossed and read a third time, and subsequently it was passed, and sent to the Senate for their concurrence.

On motion, the House again resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, (Mr Vinton in the chair,) and proceeded to the consideration of the bill reported from the Committee on the Territories, to establish a territorial government for California.

The Clerk read the bill at length; and, after some time spent in conversational debate between the Chair, Messrs Chapman, Root, Toombs, and others,

Mr Chapman proceeded to address the committee at length; and at the conclusion of his speech the committee rose.

On motion, the bill of Mr Preston to ad California into the Union as a State, whi was offered by that gentleman as a substitu for the bill under consideration, was orde to be printed; and then

The House adjourned.

Monday, Feb 25.—*Senate.*—On motion Mr Downs, the House bill granting to t State of Louisiana the swamp lands of th State, to aid in the draining of the same, t construction of levees to prevent overflow &c., was taken up, and a debate ensued, which Messrs Downs, Johnson, of Louisia Dickinson, Borland, and Bell, participate when the bill was read the third time a passed.

Mr Borland, from the military committe reported a bill allowing additional compens tion to Registers and Receivers, for locati military bounty land warrants, Choctaw la scrip, and for other purposes, which w passed.

The Vice President laid before the Senate communication from the Navy Departmen with the report of Lieut. Lynch of his examinations of the Dead Sea; ordered to be printe

On motion of Mr Atherton, the consideration of the civil and diplomatic appropriation bill was resumed, the question being on Mr Dayton's substitute to Mr Walker's proposition, upon which the yeas and nays had been ordered when the Senate adjourned on Saturday.

Mr Dayton modified his substitute, by striking out the limitation as to time, leaving i to continue in force until other provision sha be made by Congress, and in one or two othe unimportant particulars.

A debate followed, in which Messrs Douglass, Downs, Berrien, Dayton, Foote, an Underwood, participated, but without any a tion the Senate took a recess.

House of Representatives—The only bu ness of importance before the House to-da was the bill for establishing a territorial go ernment in Upper California. The Hou having gone into committee of the whole, t body was addressed on the above bill, length, by Messrs Stewart, of Michiga Gayle, of Alabama; Root, of Ohio; Eva of Maryland; Lynde, of Wisconsin, and Bo cock, of Virginia.

A Tribute that will be nobly worn, it was nobly won!—We find *in the* Baltimore Sun, the following item in regard to th Sword presented to Col. Gaston Meares, by the citizens of our town:

Another pretty Sword.—Messrs. Canfield, Brother & Co., have just had manufactured a very handsome sword, gold mounted, to the order of "citizens of Wilmington, N. C." which bears the following inscription, showing its destination:—"Presented to Lieut. Col. Gaston Meares, of the Arkansas Regiment of Volunteers, by the citizens of Wilmington, North Carolina, as a token of their admiration for his gallant services in the war with Mexico, particularly at Buena Vista."

GOV. SMITH.

From the Circular addressed by Gen. Smi the Governor of California, to the America Consuls on the Pacific, we have no doubt h is just the stuff the hero of Contreras ought t be made of, and that he will justify the compliment recently paid him in the Senate, whe it was said that "the times in California we pregnant with mischief, but dark and trouble as they may appear, the country may be s isfied, that in Gen. Smith, the present Governor of that territory, the Executive has furnished a man, fully competent to meet any emergency." The Governor writes the Consuls, that the Gold Mines are public propert and their violation by foreigners, not citize of the United States, will be severely punished and prohibited upon his arrival. A meeting of some 300 Americans was held at Panama upon its reception, which passed resolutions warmly applauding the conduct of th Governor, and expressing their determinati to support him at all hazards. We shall ha some hotter work than mere gold digging there shortly; but "*nous verrons.*"

KISSING.

The Baltimore Sun says, that the stateme of its correspondent, a short time since, "when a Baltimore girl is kissed, she sa she is taking chloroform, and remains insensible as long as the operation lasts," elici the following from other journals:

When a Buckeye girl is kissed, she thro up her hands and ejaculates, "blissful moments, how they fly!"—*Cincinnati Times*

When a Tennessee girl is kissed, she exclaims, "Now put *that* right back where y got it from.—*Tennessee paper.*

When a Louisiana girl is kissed, she ge miffed and says, "I'd like to see you do th again—would.—*N. O. Delta.*

Our North Carolina girls are particular fond of carrying out the Scriptural doctrin and when kissed on one cheek, they unhesitatingly turn the other.

HIGH TARIFFS OBSOLETE.

We find in the Hartford Courant, a lette from a "distinguished gentleman" in Massachusetts, to a "distinguished gentleman" Hartford, in reference to the appointment Abbot Lawrence, as Secretary of the Treasury, under Gen. Taylor—an event which th writer anxiously *hopes for.* Our attentio has been attracted to the matter, by the stat ment of the writer that Mr Lawrence has abandoned his high protective notions! W make the following extract:

"The fact unquestionably is, that M Lawrence, however he may have favored fo mer tariffs, and the protective system of fo mer days, *is not a high tariff man.* The d of high tariffs has gone by. They have do their work; they have given us the requisi skill, and concentrated the capital in such manner upon manufactures, that the countr can now breast competition with a range duties not higher than is needed for reven purposes. *There is no high tariff party* i *the country.* The Whig party—the great bo dy of New England manufacturers—do n *desire a scale of duties higher than the* av*erage of the present tariff.*"

The above was undoubtedly written with full knowledge of Mr. Lawrence's views the subject; and it is an admission which little expected from that quarter. The day high tariffs has indeed gone by, when the hi priest of New England federalism abjures t faith! No man so far behind the age as to cling to the high protective policy, can e er again satisfactorily administer the Treas department of this great country—and M Lawrence, and his tariff compeers, are wise season. The whigs may come into powe but the democratic policy will survive t event.—*Columbian Register.*

Iron Warehouses for California.—An English paper mentions that Messrs. James St key & Co., of Liverpool, for the want of s room for goods going out, gave an order Messrs. T. Vernon & Co., for an iron wa house with roof similar to those used at r way stations. In the short space of 23 wo ing days they had it entirely erected and re to be taken down.

From the Carolina Watchman.

RAIL ROAD MEETING.

Pursuant to a call made by a preliminary meeting, and at the instance of a good many of our citizens who had issued a card a few ays before to that effect, a very considerable umber of the freemen of Rowan assembled in he Court House, on Thursday, 8th inst, to ake into consideration the action had by the ate Legislature upon the subject of Internal mprovement, and particularly, the scheme of he great Central Rail Road. The meeting was organized by the appointment of the Hon. F Caldwell, as President, and Col. E. D. Austin, Archibald Henderson, Esq., David Barringer, Esq, and Richard Harris, Esq., Vice Presidents; James E Kerr, Esq., and D. A. Davis, Esq., Secretaries.

The objects of the meeting having been explained and enforced by the Chair, Col John B. Lord submitted the following preamble and resolutions, viz:

WHEREAS, The General Assembly at its late session, passed an Act to incorporate "The North Carolina Rail Road Company," as well as other acts for the Internal Improvement of he State—acts fraught with great benefit to very section and to each individual of the State: And whereas, concert of action and unity of purpose are necessary to ensure the accomplishment of such important works:—Therefore,

1st. *Resolved*, That we heartily approve of the wise and patriotic legislation, which conceived and adopted measures so eminently calculated to improve the condition of our State

2d. *Resolved*, That self interest as well as patriotism calls upon every citizen to devote his energies to the completion of these great enterprises.

3d. *Resolved*, To secure united effort, we recommend a General Convention of the friends of these measures from every portion of the ountry interested, on Thursday, 14th day of une next.

4th. *Resolved*, That we will organize a bo y, to be called, the "Rowan Internal Improvement Association." whose duty it shall e to promote these enterprises in such maner as may be deemed most advisable.

John A. Lillington, Esq., being called on, ent into a history of the progress of the Cenral Rail Road schemes in the General Assemy—its advantages to the whole State, and rticularly to the Western portion of it. He so explained the reasons which had induced e Western members to give up the project of e Charlotte and Danville charter for the entral scheme. Mr Lillington was the Senor from this District in the late General Asmbly, and was understood to have taken an tive part in effectuating the measure under nsideration in that body. His exposition ompleted, J. W. Osborne, Esq, being called pon, delivered a very excellent speech, aproving of the action of the late General Asembly, and impressing it on the public mind hat their wise, liberal enactment should be ade effectual by a corresponding course on he part of their constituents.

H. C. Jones, Esq. (Commoner from Rowan n the late Assembly) was called upon, but eclined addressing the meeting, stating that e thought his friend, Mr. Lillington, had d enough to satisfy all present as to the ourse they had pursued in the Legislature, d that he was preparing an address, which ould shortly be published, setting forth all atters relating to the measure more minuter than it was necessary to go into them now. nstead of addressing them himself he begged ave to substitute his friend from Cabarrus, r. Barringer, who bore a conspicuous part in e Assembly in forwarding this measure, and ing strongly seconded in the call, Mr. Barger addressed the meeting in an earnest and ual style upon the history, bearing and ty of the measure.

Burton Craig, Esq., Hon. John W. Ellis, J. Clemmons, Esq., and J Clarke, Esq., all verally addressed the meeting with great ay and effect.

ausing to ask that the question might be put, Mr. Jones spoke in glowing rms of the intellectual and patriotic cast of ery speech that had been delivered on that casion, beginning with that of the Honorae President, and taking each as it came witht exception: He said he had felt some anxy as to the reception their labors might et with in the country, but the intense inest with which so large an assemblage of s fellow-citizens had taken in these proings for four long hours—the frequent nifestations of the approbation that from ne to time had cheered each speaker—conced him, not only that his constituents were tisfied with his course, but that the policy the measure would be approved wherever was understood. He believed from the incations of popular favor this day manifest—that the great Central Rail Road was desed to prevail. "I feel it to be so" said he, n every thing I have seen and heard this y—I feel it in all around me—*I feel it* (as e old ladies say) *in my bones*." After some her words of warm congratulation upon the ccess of the meeting, the question was put the passage of the resolutions and *they ssed unanimously*.

Col. John B. Lord introduced the following solution, which passed.

Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting e due, and are hereby tendered to the sevel members of the General Assembly who faed and sustained the enlightened policy we ve above adverted to, and especially to the n. Calvin Graves, Speaker of the Senate, r his disinterested and patriotic course on ing the casting vote of that body in favor the North Carolina Rail Road

The thanks of the meeting were then tened to the President for the dignified and oper manner in which he had presided.—he thanks of the meeting were also tendered the other officers, and the proceedings dicted to be published in the Carolina Watchn; and all other newspapers in the State, endly to the cause of Internal Improvement, ere requested to publish them also.

On motion, the meeting adjourned,

D F CALDWELL, *Pres.*

JAMES E. KERR, }
D. A. DAVIS, } *Secretaries.*

Col Fremont.—We cut following from the ashington correspondent of the Evening ost, under date of Feb. 21:

I am informed that Col Benton has recentreceived a letter from Col. Fremont, dated the foot of the Rocky Mountains, near the urces of the Arkansas, about the beginning December. By the use of an excellent inument, he had been able to foretell the apach of the great storm or hurricane, in ich the Government train from Santa Fe to ependence suffered such damage and loss animals. He deviated from his route, and "cutting for tall timber," as the western en call it, he escaped its devastating course. was said that the great train I have spoken lost in that hurricane sixteen hundred hors, mules and oxen. Of one hundred anis forming a part of Fremont's train, not ne had been lost at the date of the letter.—he Colonel, no doubt, arrived long since in alifornia, by the route of the Mormon settleent on the Salt Lake, and the passage of the erra Nevada, made by him in 1843, in about titude thirty eight.

The Cabinet.—A letter from our Washingn correspondent, "X," which reached us o late last night for publication entire to-day, ys:

"Last evening, at 8 o'clock, I am certain no binet was definitely determined upon. Toy I have reason to think that Mr. Horace nney has been offered the Treasury Departent, but my opinion is he will decline it.—he names of the new Cabinet will not be ven out till Saturday, perhaps not till Mony next; and this is proper, as they might ssibly have some influence on legislation."

Baltimore Sun.

COW PEAS.

500 BUSHELS, for sale by
m2 HOWARD & PEDEN.

POSTSCRIPT.

Thursday, March 1, 1849.

☞The Mail from the North has failed to arrive to-day, up to the hour of going to press—4 o'clock, P. M. The Charleston Courier of the 28th ult., contains the following Telegraphic despatches, under date of the 27th:

FROM WASHINGTON.

In the SENATE, the Civil List Bill came up. and a debate took place on the amendments in reference to the Government of California.

In the HOUSE, the bill for the establishment of the Territory of California, with the Wilmot Proviso annexed, was debated. It is to be taken out of Committee this day.

Political Matters.—The Joint Committee of the Senate and House of Representatives waited on Gen. Taylor yesterday, to inform him officially of his election as President of the United States. Jefferson Davis addressed him, and the General read his reply, exhibiting much emotion during the time occupied in the ceremony.

Messrs. Fillmore and Clayton held a long conference with Gen Taylor, the purpourt of which is of course unknown, but doubtless the subject of who should be selected to fill the various stations in the Cabinet was a matter under discussion, if not concluded on.

A dispatch, communicating information from New York, of "Monday, 5 o'clock P. M.," states that 1200 bales Cotton sold that day at a slight improvement on the rates which follow, viz: middling fair to fair Upland, 7¼ to 7½; Mobile and New Orleans, 7½ to 8. Rice was firm at 3⅜ to 3½. Flour and Corn unchanged. Treasury notes were falling back to 110⅞, and new loan to 111⅞.

Further by Europa—The Pope was still at Gaeta, and had almost been forgotton by the people of Rome. There was no prospect of interference by the Catholic Powers in his favor.

The civil war in Spain continues to a fearful extent

The Hungarians have offered several new defeats.

No further steps have been taken with reference to the election of an Emperor of Germany. All was quiet in Berlin.

We suppose the above items were received by the New York editors by their latest Telegraphic dispatches bringing information up to the hour of the leaving of the Steamer.

Gen. Cass arrived at Washington last evening, to take his seat as U. S. Senator from Michigan.

SORE THROAT, Coughs, Consumption, Pains in various parts of the body, and other unpleasant symptoms, are the usual effects of catching cold. WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS are a delightful medicine for carrying off a cold, because they purge from the body all morbid and corrupt humors in so easy and natural a manner, that the body is relieved of every kind of suffering as if by magic. From three to six of said Indian Vegetable Pills, taken every night on going to bed, will, in a short time, make a perfect cure of the most obstinate cold—at the same time the blood and other fluids will be thoroughly purified, and the constitution so completely invigorated, that the body will be restored to even sounder health than before.

Beware of Counterfeits of all kinds Some are coated with sugar; others are made to resemble in outward appearance the original medicine. The safest course is, to purchase of the regular agents only.

For sale in Wilmington, N. C., by George R. French, Agent, who will supply country dealers and planters at the Philadelphia prices.

Offices devoted exclusively to the sale of Wriht's Indian Vegetable Pills, wholesale and retailg169 Race st., Philadelphia; 288 Greenwich st., New York, and 198 Tremont st., Boston.

CONSTABLE'S ELECTION.

TO THE VOTERS OF THE TOWN OF WILMINGTON.

I TAKE this method, at a late day, to offer myself as a candidate for the office of Constable, at the approaching Election. Should you favor me with the appointment, I pledge myself to devote my ability to discharge the duties of the office, faithfully. Very respectfully your obedient servant,

GRAER BISHOP.

March 2, 1849—[25-1t

☞We are authorized to announce Mr. JAMES PETTEWAY, as a candidate for the office of Constable, for the Wilmington District, at the ensuing election.

☞We are authorized to announce Mr. WILLIAM F. BURCH, as a candidate for Constable for the Wilmington District, at the ensuing Election.

☞We are authorized to announce Mr. JAS T. MORRIS, as a candidate for Constable, for the Wilmington District, at the ensuing Election.

☞We are authorized to announce Capt. NATHAN F. BOURDEAUX, as a candidate for Constable, for the Wilmington District, at the ensuing Election.

☞We are authorized to announce Mr. JAS. F. BROCKET, as a candidate for Constable, for the Wilmington District, at the ensuing Election.

MARRIED.

In this county, on Thursday last, by Alexander McRae, Esq, Mr. William M. Harriss, of this town, to Miss Susan Anna Williams, daughter of Mr. Thos. Williams.

In Duplin county, on the 13th ult., by the Rev. David Nicholson, Mr. David Middleton, to Miss Catharine C., daughter of Mr. James Pearsall.

In Johnson county, on the 22d ult., Dr. John B. Beckwith, to Miss Ann G. Thompson.

In Edgecombe county Mr. William H. Tillory, of Halifax county to Miss Mary A. Battle.

In Franklin county, on the 13th ult., Mr. Geo. F. Lewis, of Warren county, to Miss Martha Ann May, daughter of Capt. Julius May

In Nash county, on the 15th ult, Mr. S. S. Cooper, of Granville, to Miss Sarah E., daughter of Joshua Watson, Esq.

DIED.

In Fayetteville on the 16th ult., Mr. Sherwood Fort a revolutionary soldier, aged 93 years.

In Cumberland county, Mr. John McLeod, aged about 55 years.

In Guilford county, Mr. William Hodgin, aged upward of 80 years.

In Chatham, Mr. James Carter, aged 85 years.

In Johnson county, on the 22d ult., Mrs. Rowena Ridgley, wife of Mr L. G. Ridgley.

In Washington city, on the 14th ult., of scarlet fever, Mary Louisa, aged two years and six months, daughter of the Hon. Abram Rencher, late Charge d' Affaires to Portugal

In Sampson county, on the 15th Mr. Thomas Boon, aged 75 years.

In Northampton county, on the 14th ult., Mrs. Elizabeth Ponton, consort of Wm H Ponton.

At Shreveport, La., on the 23d January, Mr. John N. Raiford, a native of Fayetteville, aged 32 years

In Duplin county, on the 20th January, Mrs Unicy Grady, consort of Mr. John T. Grady, aged about 63 years.

At his residence in Duplin county, on the 16th ultimo, Elder Hiram Stallings, aged about 68 years. Mr. Stallings had been a highly esteemed Minister of the Baptist Church for about 25 years, and died the death of a true Christian, leaving a wife and one son, and a large number of relatives and friends to mourn his death. The community has sustained a severe loss in the death of this amiable and pious Christian.—*Com.*

FISH LINES AND HOOKS.

ALL varieties of Silk, Hemp, Grass and Cotton Lines; Hooks of all sizes and shapes. For sale at HOWARD & PEDEN'S.

WOODEN AND WILLOW WARE.

ALL varieties, for sale low at
m2 HOWARD & PEDEN'S.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

WHOLESALE PRICES.

BACON—Per pound.			
Hams,	$ 8½	a	$ 9
Middlings,	6½	a	7
Shoulders.	6	a	6¼
Hog round,	6	a	6½
Western,	4	a	6
BEANS—Per bushel—White,	90	a	1 05
BEESWAX—Per pound.	18	a	20
BUTTER—Per pound,	20	a	22
BEEF—Per barrel.			
Northern—Mess.	12 50	a	14 00
Do Prime, nom	7 00	a	9 00
Beef, on the hoof, per cwt.,	5 00	a	5 50
CORN—Per bushel,	45	a	50
Meal,	55	a	60
COFFEE—Per pound,			
Rio,	7	a	7½
St. Domingo,	6	a	6½
Laguyra,	7	a	7½
Cuba,	7	a	7½
Java.	10	a	11
COTTON—Per pound, none.		a	
CANDLES—Tallow—per pound	14	a	16
Sperm,	33	a	37½
Adamantine,	29	a	30
EGGS—Per doz.	10	a	12½
FEATHERS—Per pound,	33	a	35
FLOUR—Canal—Per barrel,	6 75	a	7 25
Fayetteville,	4 50	a	5 00
HAY—Northern—Per 100 pounds,	60	a	65
IRON—Per pound,	4½	a	5½
LARD—Per pound, N. C.	7	a	7½
Western,		a	
LIME—Thomastown—Per barrel	—	a	—
LUMBER—River—Per M.			
Flooring Boards,		a	
Wide, do.		a	
Scantling,		a	
Timber, Mill,	3 75	a	6 00
Shipping Timber,		a	0 00
MOLASSES—West Indies,	19	a	20
New Orleans,	25	a	28
MACKEREL—Per barrel.			
No. 1,	— —	a	— —
No. 2,	—	a	—
No. 3,	—	a	3 50
NAILS—Per pound,	4	a	5½
NAVAL STORES—Per barrel—320 pounds.			
Yellow Dip Turpentine,		a	2 25
Virgin Dip new		a	
Hard—	1 25	a	1 35
Tar,	1 12½	a	1 15
Pitch,	—	a	1 00
Rosin—No. 1,	—	a	
No. 2,	85		90
No. 3.	55	a	60
Spirits Turpentine,	28½	a	29
OIL—Sperm—Per gallon,	75	a	1 37
PEAS—Ground—Per bushel,	80	a	90
Black Eye,	55	a	60
Cow,	50	a	55
PORK—Per barrel.			
Northern Mess,	13 50	a	14 00
Prime,	10 00	a	11 00
Fresh.	4 50	a	5
POTATOES—Irish, per bbl.	2 75	a	3 00
Sweet, per bushel,	40	a	50
POULTRY—Chickens, live,	12	a	20
do dead,	15	a	25
Turkeys, live,	60	a	75
do dead,	70	a	80
RICE—Per 100 pounds,	2 62½	a	2 75
Rough—Per bushel,	75	a	80
SALT—Per bushel.			
Turks Island,	17	a	18
Liverpool—sack,	1 20	a	1 30
SOAP—Per pound,	4	a	6
SHINGLES—Per M.			
Country,	75	a	1 00
Contract,	4 —	a	5 —
SPIRITS—Per gallon.			
Northern Rum,	28	a	30
Gin,	30	a	31
Whiskey,	27	a	30
Do Old Nick,		a	75
Apple Brandy,	33	a	37
STEEL—Per pound,	12	a	25
STAVES—Per M.			
White Oak barrels—rough,	7 00	a	8 00
Dressed,	— —	a	— —
Red Oak Hogshead—rough	10 —	a	13 —
Dressed,	11 00	a	14 00
SUGAR—Per pound.			
New-Orleans,	4	a	5½
Porto Rico,	5½	a	6
St. Croix,	7½	a	8
Loaf.	10	a	11½
TALLOW—Per pound,	7	a	8
TOBACCO—Leaf—Per cwt.,		a	
VARNISH—Per gallon,	20	a	22
WINES—Per gallon.			
Madeira,	70	a	5 00
Port,	1 25	a	4 00
Malaga,	40		60

NOTE.—River Lumber, Tar and Turpentine are always sold in the water, and are subject to the expense of landing, inspection, cooperage, &c; say on lumber 80c to $1 per M: tar and Turpentine about 10c. per bbl. For dry virgin or mixed turpentine a deduction is made according to quality.

FREIGHTS:

TO NEW YORK—			
Turpentine and Rosin, per bbl.,	30	a	40
Spirits Turpentine, per bbl.,	50	a	56
Rice, per 100 lbs.,		a	15
Cotton, per bale,	$1 50	a	
Cotton goods and yarns, per bale.	50	a	
Tobacco, per Hhd.,	$4	a	4 50
Flax Seed, per cask,	90	a	1 00
Ground Peas, per bushel	6	a	—
Lumber, per M.		a	5 00
TO PHILADELPHIA—			
Turpentine, per bbl.,	30	a	35
Spirits Turpentine, per bbl.,	50	a	—
Tar, per bbl.	30	a	35
Ground Peas, per bushel,		a	6
Lumber, per M.,	5 00	a	6 —
Cotton goods & yarns, per cubic ft.,		a	6
TO BOSTON—			
Turpentine, per bbl.,	50	a	
Spirits Turpentine, per bbl.,	65	a	—
Lumber, per M.,	7 00	a	

Bank Rates of Exchange, Wilmington.

Bank checks on Philadelphia, premium 1½ per cent.
" " " New York, " 1½ " "
" " " Boston, " 1½ " "

WILMINGTON MARKET—March 1.

Bacon—The Market appears to be well supplied with Bacon Hams, and sales are dull. No Middlings on sale. The supply of Shoulders is very light, and sales dull.

Corn—The stock of Corn has been considerably reduced, but at the same time the stock on hand may be considered sufficiently heavy, for present demands. No arrival since last report.

Flour—The stock of Fayetteville Flour is not heavy, but prices are not quite so good as reported last week. The principal sales are in a retail way. We lower our figures 25c per bbl for wholesale prices.

Hay—Sales of Hay have been made since our last report at 60 a 65c.

Lard—This Market is well supplied with North Carolina descriptions, and prices are a fraction lower, and sales dull. No Western Lard on the Market.

Molasses—The cargo of 200 hhds from Cuba, reported below last week, has been landed and sold at 20c per gallon. New Orleans Molasses sells from store at 25 a 28c.

Lime—This article continues very scarce, and we learn that it retails at $1 50 per cask. No fresh arrivals.

Naval Stores.—The receipts of Turpentine, up to yesterday afternoon, were about 4,621 bbls, all of which changed hands at $2 25 for soft, and 1 25 for hard, with the exception of two lots of hard, a prime article, which brought $1 30 and 1 35 per bbl. The sales of this morning were 350 bbls, two thirds of which was hard, at $2 25 for soft and 1 30 for hard; and 189 bbls, all hard, at $1 35. Total sales for the week estimated at 5,121 bbls. *Spirits Turpentine.*—This article has been somewhat fluctuating since our last report. On Monday 90 bbls were sold at 29 cents—$1 75 for bbls not returnable On Tuesday and Wednesday 368 bbls brought 28½ cents, and $1 75 for bbls not returnable. The above comprises all the sales we hear of, for the week. To-day, we learn that the article is rather drooping, and that 28 cents is all that is offered—no sales. *Rosin.*—We hear of 150 bbls Rosin that have changed hands since this day week, which was sold at 60 cents per bbl. *Tar.*—The sales have reached about 670 bbls, all that have arrived, at prices ranging from 1 12½ to 1 15, mostly at the latter price.

Timber.—The receipts of Timber during the week have been light, and we learn that but very few rafts remain unsold. The prices have ranged from 3 75 to $6 00, according to quality. We quote $3 75 to 6 00.

Lumber.—We know of no transactions in river Lumber.

Peas—As the season is about closing for bringing them to market, (the crop having been nearly all disposed of,) Ground Peas are more enquired for. We quote as current rates per bushel, 80 a 90 cents. Cow Peas are more plentiful but no change in price.—Black Eye Peas are very scarce, and but little demand.

Oats—Are scarce and in demand. They retail at 50 cents from store—none afloat.

Rice—A sale of 50 casks at $2,75. Rough Rice is quoted at 75 a 80 cents.

Staves.—Sales of R O Hhd Staves, dressed, at $11 per M, with a reduction of 10 per cent for cash. Sales of W O Bbl Staves, rough, at $7 a $8, with the same reduction.

Salt—Received since our last 3,000 bushels salt from Turks Island, sold, but terms not made public, supposed at about 18 cents, including storage. We quote at 17 a 18 cents. No sack salt on sale. Last sale, several days ago, was effected at $1 20 for 1,100 sacks.

Freights—We learn that Freights are plentiful, and that vessels are much wanted. We refer to our table for the last rates paid, under and on deck.

We refer to our table for a fair state of the Market with respect to all articles not commented upon.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 27.—The Cotton market was quiet yesterday, the transactions having been limited to 1088 bales, at prices ranging from 5¾ to 7c. Prices were irregular. In some instances the sales show a slight reduction in favor of the purchaser, and again very full prices were obtained. *Rice.*—We have no change to notice. The market was also quiet Sales about 300 tierces, at former prices. *Freights*—A vessel of large capacity was taken up yesterday for Liverpool, at ½d. for Cotton in square bags.—*Courier.*

MARINE LIST.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVED

Feb. 23—Brig Anawon, Almy, Havana, to J Hathaway & Son.
Schr Minesota, Richardson, Boston, to Harriss & Drake.
Schr Maria, Myers, New York, to E J Lutterloh.
Schr Eli Townsend, Corson, N York, to G W Davis.
26—Br. Brig Sceptre, Todd, Turks Island, to G W Davis
Schr James G King, Wainwright, New York, to Jeffreys & Leighton.
26—Steamer Wm B Meares, Rothwell, Fayetteville, to T C Worth.

CLEARED.

Feb. 24—Brig Belle, williams, N Y, by G W Davis.
Schr Ira Brewster, Horton, New York, by do.
27—Brig Tangier, Park, Havana, by Potter & Kidder.
Schr Ruby, Nash, Boston, by Harriss & Drake.
28—Steamer Henrietta, Evans, Fayetteville, by John Banks.
Schr Isabla Thompson, Corson, New York, by G W Davis.
Br. Brig James Wellington, Kelly, Tabago, by G W Davis
March 2—Schr Urania, Myers, New York, by E J Lutterloh
Schr James G King, Wainwright, New York, by Jeffreys & Leighton.

Brig Nancy Pratt, Stevenson, from Havana, for Boston, with a cargo of molasses, arrived at Smithville, at the mouth of the River, on the 25th. *Put* in for repairs, having lost mainsail and broke her tiller whilst laying to in the Gulf. Consigned to E. Dickinson

LIST OF LETTERS.

REMAINING in the Post Office at Wilmington, N. C., 28th February, 1849.

Those whose names appear on this List will please ask for advertised Letters.

[25-3t] DAN'L DICKSON, P. M.

Allen N
Allen B
Allen A
Albertson S
Aron D
Arnet J
Amos T
Ashe Virgil
Brookshire T F
Brown A
Bill mr
Barksdale *W* H
Burney R
Bunch J H
Beutcher *J*
Brister J C
Belcher W *K*
Barker J
Bates Thos
Behr J
Brown *W* C & Co
Bishop J E
Betts Harlan and Hollingsworth
Benson J
Barney R S
Bleloch J 2
Burgwin T P
Burgwin H *K*
Babcock H 2
Barbes *J*
Barter A H
Boon W
Baldwin S A 2
Browner Jesse
Bryan mrs D
Brock Francis
Blackburn Sarah
Baber *Mary* J
Boyen Caroline
Burton Mary J
Brocket Ann M
Brown Mary
Brown Susan
Brown J P
Copps H
Cook J C
Cook J
Coney Jas
Coney C J
Cannova C
Curtis G T
Chadwick E
Conner Thos
Coffin J E
Crone John
Calvert W H
Colburn H
Cuttler Wm
Chestnutt *Mary*
Chapman Sarah
Conell Mary Ann
Dotson E
Dale J *M*
Durant T A 3
Dye J C 3
Droze John 2
Dicy Joseph
Davis Sarah J
Deal Lucy Ann
Everett O
Elan D T
Edler *M*

Ellington C A
Fayson S
Foy H R
Flower R
Foster J W
Foster T Y 3
Foster T J
Foster J C
Folwoen *M*
Floretta
Grimme C 2
Geyer E K
Gilbert J D
Gaber M
Glazier Z B
Green wm
Gippson R
Gardner J D jr
Grimes Margaret
Hobson J F 3
Herrick W E 3
Hardy A W 2
Hudson T J
Hankins Wm
Howell H
Hewlet S
Herring Susan
Holden T J
Heath G
Hunter S W
Harris J
Hasler J
Hawkins J W
Hull John
Hunt M J
Hedrick Cynthia
Hudson Martha A
Johnson J
Johnson T J
Jackson J 2
Jenkins D
Jones Eliza
King Duncan
Kriete J F
Lindsay Thos
Langdon W J
Loven J
Lees J
Larkins E
Long R
Long *J* W
Love L J
Lannier Margaret
Merritt T S
Mallory A *B*
Meeds J
Murrell Z C
Morgan D
Musgrave & Whitaker
Morehouse G *M*
Murphey wm
Moore Ann D
Moore Emily
Moore Elsy
Mitchel Rocksy A
McMillan F A B
McLauchlin A 2
McClenney J
McGardy J
McDaniel *B*
Nixon Henry
Northam J D

Niemeijer E
Nichols Pompey
Nickles Wm
Nicholas Ann
Oneill C C
Pope J N 2
Pettipher R
Picket mrs E J 2
Prince J
Pason T
Pease H
Petterway J
Pandolfin G B
Pfleinger John
Reid J 2
Roberts wm
Ricly G
Richardson N
Ratjin *B*
Risley H J
Rochelle J G
Register John
Rowell Dan'l
Rider J
Ranney H N
Richards J S 2
Sharp *Wm* 2
Shaw J J 2
Somer J
Snow J
Stanly J A
Smaw Francis
Stephens M
Stephens Ira
Sloan Wm
Stevens Wm
Samson Isabella
Sholar Elizabeth
Smith P [A
Smith *E* J
Smith John
Smith G W
Smith & Gastner
Thompson wm
Thees J H
Tarbell G S
Teideman J H
Torrey Wm
Torrey *B*
Udall J C
Vernon J *M*
Wood L 2
Wadsworth R M 2
Wicker C C 2
Walters W *B*
Walton O
Walton G
Watson J H
White G
White J W
Wyman J jr
Willet J H
Willets S
Wilson F O
Winn J D
Williams D H
Williams N
Williams Amelia
Winburn R
Wright miss Mary
Watters Mary
Waldin July Ann

NEW YORK CIRCUS.

From the Charleston Courier, of 22d February.

THE GRAND CAVALCADE.

YESTERDAY AFTERNOON, ROBINSON & ELDRED'S talented Equestrian Troupe gave a grand procession, led off by the splendid Band Car with a first rate Brass Band, drawn by twelve beautiful cream colored horses, followed by the whole corps mounted on a fine stud of richly caparisoned horses, in the most beautiful and effective costumes and trappings. There were Knights in Armor, Turks, Greeks, &c. The costumes, the most brilliant and effective on this or the other side of the big pond, reflect great credit on the ingenious and talented artist, Andrew Jackson Allen. the American costumer, of New York, so long known as costumer companion and friend of Edwin Forrest, the American Tragedian. Mr. Robinson is the Ducrow of America. In skill, liberality, and enterprise, he is not surpassed by any Equestrian manager in this or any other country. He will soon start on his summer circuit, and we recommend him to the favor of all our country cousins. He will perform here a few nights longer—let one and all go and see him.

The above company will be in Wilmington in a few days, and will proceed thence to Newbern.

March 2, 1849—[25

Valuable Farming and Turpentine Lands *FOR SALE.*

THE subscriber offers for sale the following tracts of lands, viz:

One tract, where he now resides, in Sampson county containing 420 acres; 150 acres of which is under fence and cultivation, and has about 10,000 Turpentine Boxes cut.

Also, one tract adjoining the above, containing 129 acres—about 40 acres of which is under cultivation, and has cut about 4,000 Boxes.

Also, one tract, near the Six Runs, in Sampson county, within half a mile of the river, containing 203 acres, with 10,000 Turpentine Boxes cut, none of which are over 3 years old.

Also, one tract in Duplin county, lying on the North East River, containing 611 acres, well adapted to cultivation—about 50 acres now cleared.

Persons wishing to purchase, either, or the whole of the above lands, will please call upon the subscriber, at his residence, within three miles of Taylor's Bridge, Sampson county.

JAS. T. MATHIS.

March 2d, 1849.—[25-6t

HARD WARE.

12 Doz. Corn Hoes, assorted from 0 to 4; 1 doz Steel Garden Hoes; 1 doz Grubbing hoes; 12 doz Rice hoes 1 and 2; 1 doz drawing knives, 11 12 and 13 inch; 1 doz graves knives; 1 doz manure forks long handled; 1 doz manure forks short handled; 6 doz frying Pans; 6 doz Axes, long and short bitt; 6 doz Curry Combs; 50 pair bright Traces; Files, Saws, Locks, Screws, Hinges and all varieties. For sale low at
m2 HOWARD & PEDEN'S.

NOTICE.

FOR SALE.

FOR the purpose of winding up the affairs of the late firm of "Price & Fulton," and of effecting a fair and just settlement with the estate of the deceased partner, the subscriber, surviving partner of the said firm, NOW GIVES NOTICE that he will, at 11 o'clock, at the office of the "*Wilmington Journal*," in the town of Wilmington, North Carolina, on FRIDAY, the 23rd day of March, (instant,) 1849, expose and offer to public sale, and outcry, the WHOLE STOCK IN TRADE of the said partnership, consisting of the Types, Presses, Office Furniture, and Printing materials of every description, Paper, and Blanks, connected with the "Wilmington Journal," and now in said office, together with an unexpired lease upon the same.

Applications for information may be addressed to him (post-paid,) at the "Journal" office:

Terms at sale. A. L. PRICE,
Surviving partner of the late firm of Price & Fulton.

Wilmington, N. C., March 2, 1849.

CAMPHINE! CAMPHINE!!

AT 40 cents per gallon. For sale at the Store of J. G. BAUMAN.

March 2—[25-tf

JUST RECEIVED,

PER SCHR. URIANA,
200 pair Children Shoes;

50 pair Gent's calf pegged Boots, extra quality;
25 " Ladies Lasting Gaiters;
40 " " welted Ties;
50 " " Buskins;
25 " kip pegged Boots. For sale by

M2] GRAY & JONES.

Dissolution of Co-Partnership.

THE Co-Partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the style of JOHN DAWSON & Co, was dissolved this day by mutual consent. The business of the firm will be settled by JOHN DAWSON.

JOHN DAWSON,
ANDREW MACLEAN.

21st February, 1849.—[24 3t

Co-Partnership Notice.

THE subscribers have this day formed a Co-Partnership, under the firm of JAMES DAWSON & Co., succeeding to the business of JOHN DAWSON & Co. The new concern will be carried on as was the old firm, with an additional stock, making the largest and most extensive assortment ever kept by any house in the place of Dry Goods, Hard-ware, Hollow-ware, Iron, &c., &c., sufficient to meet every demand. It will be kept always complete by arrivals weekly.

JAMES DAWSON,
ANDREW MACLEAN.

21st February, 1849.—[24-3t
Chronicle and Commercial copy 3t.

GARDEN SEED.

ANOTHER large supply of fresh Garden Seed, just received per Schr Ira Brewster. For sale by

WM. H LIPPITT,
Druggist & Chemist.

JUST RECEIVED,

Per schooner Ira Brewster and Urania.

4 hhds superior Porto Rico Sugar; 15 barrels Whiskey; 18 bbls Irish Potatoes, for planting; 4 bbls red beets; 15 bags Laguyra coffee; 15 bags Rio coffee; 4 bbls crushed sugar; 6 boxes sperm candles; 5 boxes Adamantine candles; 10 boxes pale soap; 5 boxes superior starch. For sale low, at the old stand, by

F23] PERRIN & HARTSFIELD.

BUTTER, CHEESE, &c.

20 boxes superior cheese; 5 kegs superior Goshen butter; 3 casks superior cheese; Fulton Market pickled beef; smoked beef and tongues; Pickles; tomato and walnut catsup; horse radish; London mustard, and preserved ginger.

—ALSO—

200 lbs Blue Spun Cotton. Call and see

F23] PERRIN & HARTSFIELD.

Assignee's Sale.

ON the second Monday in March next, I shall proceed to sell, at the Court House door, in Wilmington, under a Deed of Trust made to me by EDW'D. H. RUE, bearing date the 13th day of February, A. D. 1849, the following described property, viz: A lot near the Dry-Pond, lying on the north-eastern intersection of Church street, continued eastwardly with Boundary street, continuing three hundred and thirty by sixty-six feet, with a snug Dwelling-House on each end, and may be so divided as to make two settlements, also a Store-House on the south-western corner of said lot. The houses are all newly built, of good material, neatly finished and painted.

TERMS OF SALE.—For the smallest dwelling-house and half lot, cash; balance of the property a credit of six months.

NICH. N. NIXON, Assignee.

Feb. 22d, 1849.—[24-3t.

To the Public.

WE hereby certify that on one occasion, while at Dr. Murphy's house, in conversation with Mrs. Murphy about the mob having attacked Mr. Jordan, Mrs. Murphy stated to us that if they had minded her, there would have been nothing of it, for that she did her best to prevent the attack upon Mr. Jordan. Given under our hands this the 15th Feb. 1849.

ALICE STALLINGS,
MARY ANN SAVAGE.

I hereby certify that I have known Miss Alice Stallings between twenty-five and thirty years. I never knew or heard any thing against her veracity, and I state that she has been a worthy and acceptable member of the Baptist Church for many years I also certify that there is nothing against Miss Mary Ann Savage so far as I know or ever heard of; she was born and brought up in my neighborhood. Given under my hand this the 15th day of Feb. 1849.

SOLOMON TURNER.

The above is submitted to the public.

J. P JORDON.

Feb 23, 1849—[24-3t

FOR SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA!

DIRECT!

THE new A. I. copper fastened and coppered Live Oak and Red Cedar built barque JOHN A. TAYLOR, Martin master, will sail as above, early in April. She can take the bulk of 200 tons freight, and 100 passengers. For particulars, apply to GEO. W. DAVIS.

February 16, 1849.

FOR SALE.

A HOUSE and LOT, on North side of Market street, and three streets above Boundary. The House is new, and contains six comfortable rooms. There is also a Kitchen and other houses on the Lot. The Lot is 66 feet by 165. Possession given immediately. Apply to

C. C. MORSE.

February 16, 1849—[23-tf

RICE.

200 TIERCES fresh beat. For sale by
F16 G. W. DAVIS.

SELLING OFF AT COST.

WE have concluded to change our business and are now selling off our Stock of Dry Goods, Hardware, Iron &c., at NEW YORK COST. We have also on hand a supply of choice Wines, Liquors, Teas and other Groceries, which will be sold at reduced prices. All persons wishing to purchase, will find it to their advantage to call at our store, as the stock is large and was bought cheap.

ANDERSON & YOUNG.

Feb. 16, 1849—[23-tf

JUST RECEIVED,

Per Schrs. Alaric and Mills.

40 BAGS Rio and Laguira Coffee; 4 hhds Clarified and New Orleans Sugar; 2 boxes Loaf Sugar; 1 bbl Train Oil; 1 cask Sperm Oil, a splendid article; 1 cask Sicily Madeira Wine; boxes Sperm Candles, Soap, Cheese; Barrels Whiskey, Bags Shot, Rope, Buckets, Tubs, Brooms, &c., &c. For sale by

Feb 16 E. J. BERNARD.

JUST RECEIVED FOR THE FARMER.

25 Cast Ploughs, 6 Corn Shellers, extra Points, Bars &c. Hoes and Rakes.

PERRIN & HARTSFIELD.

Feb 16

NEW NOVELS.

Just received, at the Book Store, viz:

Percy, or the Old love and the New.
The Marrying Man.
The Poor Cousin, by Mrs. Pickering; certainly one of the most amusing and unsigned productions that has been issued for some time in the way of light Romance.
The Haunted man and the Ghost's bargain, a fancy for Christmas time, by Charles Dickens.
The Dower House, a tale of by-gone days, by Mrs. Grey.
The Renegade, a Historical Romance of Border life.
The Old Judge, or life in a Colony, by Judge Haliburton, author of Sam Slick, the Clock maker.
First part, Sequel to the mysteries of New York.
First part, Ned Buntline's life.
Mike Fink, a legend of Ohio.
Revenge, or the Robber of Guatemala.
Anger, or the fire brand.
The Prince, or George St. George Julien.
Notes of Travel in California.
Gold Regions of California.
The Priest of the Black Cross.
Dombey and Son, bound.
The Women of the American Revolution.
A variety of School Books.

Feb 16 L. H. PIERCE.

NOTICE.

WILL be for sale on Monday of March Court, the Hilton Bridge, with all the privileges attached thereto. WM. S. ASHE.

Feb 9, 1849 22-tf.

JUST RECEIVED,

From Fayetteville—75 bbls cross, fine and superfine Flour; 3 bbls dried Peaches, a superior article; 2 bbls dried Apples. For sale by

F16 O. HOLMES.

FOR SALE.

A LOT situated on Princess Street, 66 by 165 feet.

ALSO, TO RENT.

A small Store House at the lower end of the Town, in a good neighborhood for a Shop. Terms low. Apply to PERRIN & HARTSFIELD.

Feb 16, 1849—[23-tf

WILLIAM L. MONTAGUE, MUSIC SELLER,

No. 158 MAIN STREET,
RICHMOND, VA.,

HAS always on hand PIANO FORTES, from the most approved manufactories, which he will sell at the Factory prices.

W. L. M. is daily adding to his already extensive

Catalogue of Music,

THE NEW PIECES OF MERIT FOR

VARIOUS INSTRUMENTS.

He also receives all the new music published in the different cities of the United States, which enables him to supply orders with promptness and despatch.

Teachers and country dealers supplied on the most reasonable terms.

A general assortment of the various kinds of

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS,

both of domestic and foreign manufacture, for sale.

February 9, 1849—[22-6m1c

ALFRED L. PRICE,

JOB, PAMPHLET, CARD AND ORNAMENTAL

PRINTER,

CORNER OF FRONT AND PRINCESS STREETS
WILMINGTON, N. C.,

is prepared to execute PRINTING of every description, in a style equal to any printer in the State.

Particular attention paid to the following kinds of

LETTER PRESS PRINTING:

BILLS OF EXCHANGE,
BILLS OF LADING,
CARDS,
CATALOGUES,
CERTIFICATES,
CHECKS,
CIRCULARS,
CUSTOM-HOUSE BLANKS,
DRAFTS,

HANDBILLS,
LABELS,
LAW BLANKS,
MILITATY NOTICES,
NOTES,
PAMPHLETS,
POLICIES OF INSURANCE,
NEGRO PASSES,
RECEIPTS.

PLAIN AND FANCY PRINTING NEATLY DONE!

HAND-BILLS AND POSTERS

of any size, for *Theatres, Concerts, Circus', etc.* done without delay, in a manner that will give satisfaction, and on the most *reasonable terms.*

We call the attention of our citizens, and the public in general, to the above Circular, and cordially extend to them an invitation to give us a call for their work, assuring them that it shall be *well done*, and at a *price to suit the times.*

A. L. PRICE.

January 26, 1849.

BOOTS AND SHOES!

Now landing from schr. A. J. DeRosset.

50 PAIR Ladies lasting Gaiters, superior style;
25 pair Gents Congress Dancing Pumps, a new and splendid article;
25 do Taylor Ties, suitable for the Inauguration Ball;
25 do Patent Leather Congress Gaiters;
25 do Men's fine Calf Boots;
25 do do water proof Boots;
50 do do calf pegged do
15 do Boy's do do do
15 do youth's do do do
60 do Men's do do Brogans;
60 do do Kip Brogans;
25 do Misses Morocco Boots. For sale by

GRAY & JONES.

February 2, 1849—[21

Old Dr. Jacob Townsend's Sarsaparilla.

Just received, 12 dozen old Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, warranted not to sour, ferment, or burst the bottles. This is the genuine Townsend's Sarsaparilla. For sale by

WM. H. LIPPITT,
Feb 2] Druggist and Chemist.

FOR SALE CHEAP.

20 bags Coffee; 1 hhd N. E. Rum; 20 bbls cheap Sugar. OWEN HOLMES.

SEGARS.

100,000 Segars, various brands and quality. For
F9] sale by HOWARD & PEDEN.

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!! BARGAINS!!!

THE attention of the Ladies are particularly called to my Spring stock of goods, consisting of Barvaises, Linen, Cambrics, Muslins, Hosiery, Capes, Ribbons, Sheeting, Corsetts, Ginghams, Shawls, Combs, Edgings and Insertings, Fringes, Buttons, and a variety of other articles, which will be sold without regard to cost, as I am determined to close my business by March.

The Gentlemen will find a handsome assortment of Linen Goods, Drab DeTaes, &c.; a fine article of Black Tea for 50 cts per pound; Hoes, Spades, Candles, Hats, Bonnets, Umbrellas, Stock Locks, and all kinds of Hardware and Cutlery.

Country merchants would do well to call and examine his stock, before purchasing elsewhere.

The subscriber offers for rent the store now occupied by himself. It is situated in the most business part of the town, and is looked upon as being one of the best stands.

N. B.—Persons indebted to him on account of HOLMES & HAWES, are requested to call and settle, or their accounts will be placed in the hands of his attorney for collection.

J. R. HAWES.

Feb 9, 1849—[22-tf

RICE.

For sale wholesale and retail, by,
F9] HOWARD & PEDEN

SACK SALT.

600 sacks Liverpool Salt, hourly expected. For
F9] sale by W L SMITH.

LOOK HERE.

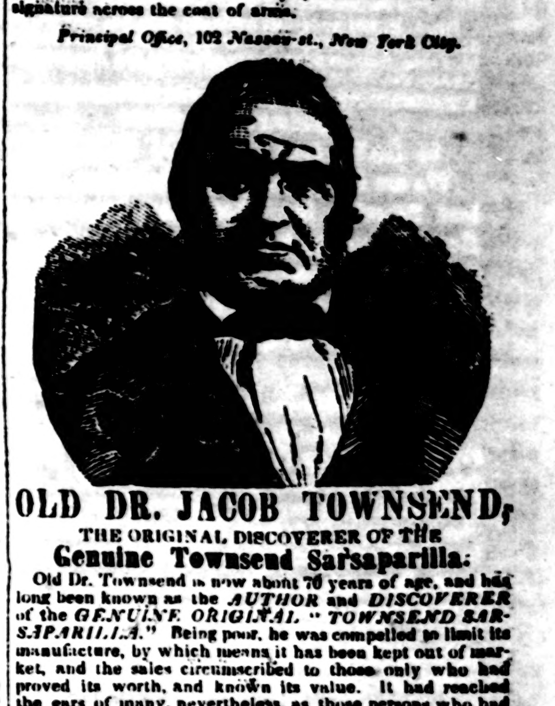
WE have just received a very large lot of HOLLOW-WARE, consisting of Pots, Spiders, Kettles, Ovens, fake Spiders, Furnaces, Waffle and Wafer Irons, Smoothing Irons, Fire-Dogs, Shovel and Tongs; 25 kegs Nails, assorted sizes, and a large lot of Straw, Wood, and Willow Ware, now landing from schr Urania.

F23] PERRIN & HARTSFIELD.

CAUTION EXTRA.

A man by the name of CLAPP [illegible] young [illegible] of S. P. Townsend [illegible] name to put up a Sarsaparilla [illegible] send's Sarsaparilla [illegible] GENUINE, Original, etc. This Townsend is no doctor, and never was; but was formerly a worker on railroads, [illegible] assumes the title of Dr., for the purpose of gaining credit for what he is not. This is to caution the public not to be deceived, and purchase none but the GENUINE ORIGINAL OLD Dr. Jacob Townsend's Sarsaparilla, having on it the Old Dr's likeness, his family coat of arms, and his signature across the coat of arms.

Principal Office, 102 Nassau-st., New York City.



OLD DR. JACOB TOWNSEND,

THE ORIGINAL DISCOVERER OF THE

Genuine Townsend Sarsaparilla.

Old Dr. Townsend is now about 70 years of age, and has long been known as the AUTHOR and DISCOVERER of the GENUINE ORIGINAL "TOWNSEND SARSAPARILLA." Being poor, he was compelled to limit its manufacture, by which means it has been kept out of market, and the sales circumscribed to those only who had proved its worth, and known its value. It had reached the ears of many, nevertheless, as those persons who had been healed of sore diseases, and saved from death, proclaimed its excellence and wonderful

HEALING POWER.

Knowing, many years ago, that he had, by his skill, science and experience, devised an article which would be of incalculable advantage to mankind when the means would be furnished to bring it into universal notice, when its inestimable virtues would be known and appreciated. This time has come, the means are supplied; this GRAND AND UNEQUALLED PREPARATION is manufactured on the largest scale, and is called for throughout the length and breadth of the land, especially as it is found incapable of degeneration or deterioration.

Unlike young S. P. Townsend's, it improves with age, and never changes, but for the better; because it is prepared on *scientific principles* by a *scientific man.* The highest knowledge of Chemistry, and the latest discoveries of the art, have all been brought into requisition in the manufacture of the Old Dr's Sarsaparilla. The Sarsaparilla root, it is well known to medical men, contains many medicinal properties, and some properties which are inert or useless, and others, which if retained in preparing it for use, produce *fermentation and acid,* which is injurious to the system. Some of the properties of Sarsaparilla are so *volatile,* that they entirely evaporate and are lost in the preparation, if they are not preserved by a *scientific process,* known only to those experienced in its manufacture. Moreover, these *volatile principles,* which fly off in vapor, or as an exhalation, under heat, are the very *essential medical properties* of the root, which give to it all its value.

Any person can boil or stew the root till they get a dark colored liquid, which is more from the coloring matter in the root than from any thing else; they can then strain this insipid or vapid liquid, sweeten with sour molasses, and then call it "SARSAPARILLA EXTRACT or SYRUP." But such is not the article known as the

GENUINE OLD DR. JACOB TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA.

This is so prepared, that all the inert properties of the Sarsaparilla root are first removed, every thing capable of becoming acid or of fermentation, is extracted and rejected; then every particle of medical virtue is secured in a pure and concentrated form; and thus it is rendered incapable of losing any of its valuable and healing properties. Prepared in this way, it is made the most powerful agent in the

Cure of innumerable diseases.

Hence the reason why we hear commendations on every side in its favor by men, women, and children. We find it doing wonders in the cure of *CONSUMPTION, DYSPEPSIA,* and *LIVER COMPLAINT,* and in *RHEUMATISM, SCROFULA, PILES, COSTIVENESS,* all *CUTANEOUS ERUPTIONS, PIMPLES, BLOTCHES,* and all affections arising from

IMPURITY OF THE BLOOD.

It possesses a marvellous efficacy in all complaints arising from *Indigestion,* from *Acidity of the Stomach,* from unequal circulation, determination of blood to the head, palpitation of the heart, cold feet and hands, cold chills and hot flashes over the body. It has not its equal in *Colds and Coughs;* and promotes easy expectoration and gentle perspiration, relaxing stricture of the lungs, throat, and every other part.

But in nothing is its excellence more manifestly seen and acknowledged than in all kinds and stages of

FEMALE COMPLAINTS.

It works wonders in cases of *Fluor Albus or Whites, Falling of the Womb, Obstructed, Suppressed, or Painful Menses, Irregularity* of the menstrual periods, and the like; and is as effectual in curing all the forms of *Kidney Diseases.*

By removing obstructions, and regulating the general system, it gives tone and strength to the whole body, and thus cures all forms of

Nervous diseases and debility;

and thus prevents or relieves a great variety of other maladies, as *Spinal irritation, Neuralgia, St. Vitus' Dance Swooning, Epileptic Fits, Convulsions, &c.*

It cleanses the blood, excites the liver to healthy action, tones the stomach, and gives good digestion, relieves the bowels of torpor and constipation, allays inflammation, purifies the skin, equalizes the circulation of the blood, producing gentle warmth equally all over the body, and the insensible perspiration; relaxes all strictures and tightness, removes all obstructions, and invigorates the entire nervous system. Is not this then

The medicine you pre-eminently need?

But can any of these things be said of S. P. Townsend's inferior article? This young man's liquid is not to be

COMPARED WITH THE OLD DR'S,

because of one GRAND FACT, that the one is INCAPABLE of DETERIORATION, and

NEVER SPOILS,

while the other DOES; *souring, fermenting, and blowing the bottles containing it into fragments;* the sour, acid liquid exploding and damaging other goods! Must not this horrible compound be poisonous to the system?—*What! put acid into a system already diseased with acid!* What causes Dyspepsia but acid? Do we not all know that when food sours in our stomachs, what mischief it produces? flatulence, heartburn, palpitation of the heart, liver complaint, diarrhœa, dysentery, colic, and corruption of the blood? What is Scrofula but an acid humor in the body? What produces all the humors which bring on Eruptions of the Skin, Scald Head, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, White Swellings, Fever Sores, and all ulcerations internal and external? It is nothing under heaven, but an acid substance, which sours, and thus spoils all the fluids of the body, more or less. What causes Rheumatism but a sour or acid fluid which insinuates itself between the joints and elsewhere, irritating and inflaming the delicate tissues upon which it acts? So of nervous diseases, of impurity of the blood, of deranged circulations, and nearly all the ailments which afflict human nature.

Now is it not horrible to make and sell, and *infinitely worse* to use this

SOURING, FERMENTING, ACID "COMPOUND" OF S. P. TOWNSEND,

and yet he would fain have it understood that Old Dr. Jacob Townsend's *Genuine Original Sarsaparilla,* is an IMITATION of his inferior preparation!!

Heaven forbid that we should deal in an article which would bear the most distant resemblance to S. P. Townsend's *article!* and which should bring down upon the Old Dr. such a mountain load of complaints and criminations from Agents who have sold, and purchasers who have used S. P. Townsend's FERMENTING COMPOUND.

We wish it understood, because it is the *absolute truth,* that S. P. Townsend's article and Old Dr. Jacob Townsend's Sarsaparilla are *heaven-wide apart,* and *infinitely dissimilar;* that they are unlike in every particular, having not one single thing in common.

As S. P. Townsend is no doctor, and never was, is no chemist, no pharmaceutist—knows no more of medicine or disease than any other common, unscientific, unprofessional man, what *guarantee* can the public have that they are receiving a genuine scientific medicine, containing all the virtues of the articles used in preparing it, and which are incapable of changes which might render them the AGENTS of Disease instead of health.

But what else should be expected from one who knows nothing comparatively of medicine or disease? It requires a person of some experience to cook and serve up even a common decent meal. How much more important is it that the persons who manufacture medicine, designed for

WEAK STOMACHS AND ENFEEBLED SYSTEMS,

should know well the medical properties of plants, the best manner of securing and concentrating their healing virtues, also an extensive knowledge of the various diseases which affect the human system, and how to adapt remedies to these diseases!

It is to arrest frauds upon the unfortunate, to pour balm into wounded humanity, to kindle hope in the despairing bosom, to restore health and bloom, and vigor into the crushed and broken, and to banish infirmity that OLD DR. JACOB TOWNSEND HAS SOUGHT and FOUND the opportunity and means to bring his

Grand Universal Concentrated Remedy,

within the reach, and to the knowledge of all who need it, that they may learn and know, by joyful experience, its

Transcendent Power to Heal.

DR. JACOB TOWNSEND. New York, Oct. 3, 1848.

SIR:—On the 20th of July, 1847, I was again attacked with rheumatism, and continued, under various prescriptions, to grow worse for at least two months. I became entirely helpless, incapable of *feeding myself,* or standing up, or helping myself any way. In this state I continued until January, 1848, when I began to mend a little and improve gradually till the 1st May. This amendment was only so far as to be able to *feed myself,* though still incapable of getting in or out of bed, or of dressing myself. I remained in this condition, with little or no change, until the 21st July, I was induced to try your Sarsaparilla; the 24th, three days after taking the first dose, *I AROSE IN BED,* which I had not done before in ten months, and in less than a [illegible]

WALKED ACROSS THE ROOM

with the aid of crutches. Since then, I have walked in the street: have gone alone from 28 Spruce-street to the Park; thence to Lovejoy's Hotel and back. I have been to Nassau-street two different times, and am now frequently visiting my neighbors. During all this time, I have used but *two bottles* of Old Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla. Oct. 4 I procured another bottle to day (9th Oct.) I walked twice across the floor without the aid of crutches. I have also nearly recovered from contraction of [illegible] great distress. The pain in my back has likewise left me. I and my family attribute [illegible] covery to [illegible] *OLD DR. JACOB TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA.*

ALEX. WELSH, 28 Spruce-st.

P. S.—Several able physicians [illegible] feeling or even raising myself from my bed.

Principal Office 102 Nassau-st. N. Y. City.

For sale at Wilmington, N. C., by
WM. H. LIPPITT,
Druggist and Chemist.

March 2, 1849—[25-1y

DRUGS, CHEMICALS,

Dye Stuffs, Paints, Oils, Window Glass, Putty, Patent medicines, Garden seeds, Lamp Oil, &c. &c., always on hand. [illegible] of the paper, and for sale by

W. H. LIPPITT,
D29] Druggist and Chemist.

WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

Monday, February 26, 1849.

AGENCY.—JAMES M. REDMOND, Post-master at Tarboro', is Agent for this paper, for Edgecombe and the adjoining Counties. Mr. R will take pleasure in receiving new subscribers and receipting for any money due us in that section.

☞Mr. JOSIAH JOHNSON, Post-master at Clinton, is authorized to receipt for any moneys due this establishment in the County of Sampson. Mr. Johnson will also receive new subscribers and receipt for the same.

Dr. J. B. SEAVY is our authorized agent, and will receipt for any moneys due us in his neighborhood; he will also receive new subscribers to the Journal, and receipt for the same.

FOREIGN NEWS.

14 DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE

We are indebted to the Baltimore Sun of last Saturday, for telegraphic despatches of European news brought over by the Europa, which Steamer left Liverpool on the 10th Feb and arrived at Halifax on Thursday morning last. The following is the dispatch from St. Johns:

ST. JOHNS, N. B., Feb. 22—10 P. M.

The overland express from Halifax has just arrived, bringing the announcement of the arrival of the steamer Europa, Capt. Lott, with fourteen days later intelligencer from Europe, she having sailed from Liverpool on the 10th inst. The following is a summary of the news brought by her:

LIVERPOOL MARKET, Feb. 9.—In breadstuffs the trade has been steady since the 1st inst, and any change that has taken place during that time has been upward. The market is now somewhat duller, and more languid.—American flour is quoted at 26s a 27s for best western canal; and 26s to 27s for Philadelphia and Baltimore descriptions; New Orleans and Ohio is quoted at 27s 6d to 28s 6d.

Wheat—American and Canadian white wheat is now quoted at 7s 3d a 7s 6d per 70 lbs; and red 6s 6d a 7s.

Indian corn has latterly declined, and prices have receded. The present prices are 30s a 31s for white, and 31s 6d a 32s for yellow.

Cotton.—The demand for cotton has continued extensive during the past fortnight, and sales to a very large extent had taken place. In the course of the week ending Feb. 2, 67,850 bales changed hands, of which 31,530 bales were American. The prices of these remained without much if any change; but Brazil or South American descriptions being in very active request, both for consumption and on speculation, advanced ⅛d per pound.

Since the 2d of February the market has been firm and active, and the sales amount to 61,120 bales, of which speculators have taken 12,500, and exporters 6,500 bales. The imports during the two weeks is 65,000 bales, of which 52,000 are from the United States.—The official quotations now are as follows: 4½d. for fair Upland and fair Mobile; and 4⅝d. for fair Orleans; midling 4⅜d. to 4½d; ordinary 3¾d. to 4d.

Cured provisions, ashes, naval stores, and other articles of American production are in fair demand at remunerating prices.

Iron and tin plates continue in very active demand, and had further advanced.

Manufacturing Districts.—From the manufacturing districts the accounts are decidedly encouraging. Holders of goods are firm and sanguine as to good spring trade.

Money Market.—The stock market is still improving. American and English securities are again on the advance. The demand for United States six per cents still continues.—The advance is ⅛ per cent., with every appearance of a further rise; very large amounts have changed hands. Maryland sterling 5 per cents have been sold at 75 to 78, and the last quotations were 78 to 80. The general opinion is that Maryland stocks will rise to 85, and even then it is low, when compared with the income derived from it. Pennsylvania 74 a 75. Consols for money, lowest 92⅝; highest 92⅞—closing at 92½.

Money continues plentiful, and first class bills have been readily discounted as low as 2 per cent. Money at call ½ per cent. The stock of bullion, however, steadily increases, as well as the account on the Government.—But this arises from the receipt of the last instalment of the loan. The closing price of the three per cent. rents was 46 9-10, and of the five per cents 77½.

France.—Immediately after the sailing of the Niagara, intelligence was received in England that the breach between the Assembly and the President had widened into a fearful difficulty. A real or sham plot was disclosed to the French Ministry, and for a few days Paris again assumed the appearance of a beleaguered city. The streets were occupied by 80,000 men, and General Changaniere plainly intimated that the first barricade that was attempted to be raised would be the signal for a general slaughter.

Whether the Red Republicans were surprised or unprepared to cope with the extensive military arrangements concerted, certain it is that Paris for a few days trembled on the verge of a new revolution. The issue can scarcely be doubted, as Marshall Beageaud was dispatched from Paris to bring up a strong division of the Army of the Alps, ostensibly to command Bourges during the state trials, but with no less an object than that of overawing the Red Republicans in Paris

The differences between the Guard Mobile and the Army of the Line only added fuel to the flame, which hourly grew in intensity.—The motion for getting rid of the propositions to dissolve the National Assembly was only defeated by a narrow majority of 416 to 405 Since that vote, greater tranquility prevailed, and once more we have to announce that the struggle passed off without mortal strife Numerous arrests were, however, made.

In the National Assembly, on the 26th ult, the minister of the interior announced that he had been directed by the President of the Republic to present a bill against the clubs. The Assembly had already enacted severe penalties with the view to prevent excesses, and remove the dangers alarming society. The Government had ordered a number of clubs to be closed in the Capitol and Department, and denounced offenders to the tribunal.

It was impossible that public confidence could be restored while the clubs were permitted to exist. They formed a State within the State, and no free Government could allow such an anomaly to exist without endangering its existence.

Ireland.—Charles G. Duffy has been bro't up before court on a new bill, and is to take his trial at the present term, under the Crown and Government Security act.

England.—The Parliament was opened by the Queen with quite a lengthy speech, not sufficiently important to telegraph. The speech places the fact beyond doubt, that the Government have no idea of stultifying their past free trade doctrines, but are resolved to steadily carry out their principles to this final consummation. With the Navigation Laws, Government also proposes to be equally decisive, and a new bill for their modification will be immediately introduced.

The declared intentions of the Ministry to make every retrenchment compatible with complete efficiency in the various branches of civil, moral, and military departments of State, have produced general satisfaction, which, with the liberal free trade policy which they have determined to uphold, will probably prolong their tenure of office to a more distant period than they could have anticipated before opening Parliament.

Sir Henry Lytton Bulwer, R. C. B., recently English Ambassador to Spain, has been appointed to succeed Sir R. Packenham as British Minister to the United States.

The Cholera.—The ravages of the Cholera continue about the same as when the Niagara sailed.

Gold Fever.—The California excitement is dying away.

☞"The Communicator," for some time published at Pittsboro', in this State, has been removed to Fayetteville.

☞The *Baltimore Sun* has received from its Washington correspondent an estimate from the report of the Patent office relative to the crops of the United States for the past year, from which the following table is made up:

Population in 1848	21,685.000
Bushels of wheat raised	126,364,600
" barley	6,222,050
" oats	185,500,000
" rye	32,951,200
" Buckwheat	12,583,000
" Indian corn	583,150,000
" potatoes	114,475,000
Tons of hay	15,735,000
Pounds of tobacco	318,909,000
" cotton	1,066,000,000
" rice	119,199,500
" sugar	200,000,000
Tons of hemp	20,330
Of this Pennsylvania has produced—	
Bushels of wheat	15,200.000
" barley	155,000
" Oats	20,000,000
" rye	13,500,000
" buckwheat	3,800,000
" Indian corn	21,000,000
" potatoes	8,200,000
Tons of hay	2,000,000
Pounds of tobacco	610,000

☞We clip the following from an exchange paper. The advice may be found of interest to some of our people.

For those going to California.—A gentleman in California, has furnished to the Kennebeck Journal the following list of necessaries required for each individual proceeding to California by the way of Cape Horn. It may be found of use to some of our people who are preparing to go to the "placer:" 10 bbls. of bread, or equivalent of crackers, in tins if possible, or in spirit casks; 10 lbs. salt (table); 40 lbs. butter, well worked, or good cheese, well put up in brandy; coffee, sugar, tea, spices, &c., as if for a long voyage at sea; 2 coarse woolen coats; 2 coarse woolen overcoats; 2 coarse cotton coats; half dozen pairs common boots, packed in tin and soldered, or otherwise packed so as to exclude sea air, which moulds them. Other clothing, *mostly thin*, for a year's wearing. Take some simple house furniture, if possible.

From the Georgia Constitutionalist.

STORM IN A TEA POT.

The *Protocol!* The PROTOCOL!! The PROTOCOL, has kicked up a great rumpus through the country. And why? Why just because the thing has got a wrong name.—Call it by its right name—the name that every body understands, and every body (but Mr. Stephens,) will see at once that it is one of the most harmless things that ever produced a stir. The Mexican treaty is ratified by the President and Senate of the United States, and sent off to be ratified by the Congress and President of Mexico. It is approved of by the Congress, (who it seems have a voice in this matter,) and is handed to the President. The President looks over it, and says to the American Commissioners, "how am I to understand these clauses which your Senate have put in here?" The Commissioners reply, "we understand them thus and so." "Well, will you put your understanding of them in writing?" "Certainly." And it is done.

This *memorandum* or *written explanation* of the Commissioners' views of the treaty, is what Mr. Stephens has dignified with the name of a *Protocol;* and thus swelled it into a thing of vast importance. And he, and the National Intelligencer, thinks it kills the treaty dead as a door-nail; and that there is no way of reviving it, but by letting Mexico keep the $3,000,000 that she has received under the treaty, restoring to her New Mexico and California, and opening new negotiations with her! If Mr. Stephens has no higher respect for himself, than to publish such doctrines on the floor of Congress, we beg him, for the honor of his State, to come home, and let us supply his place with some one who will not lead the world to suppose we are all a pack of fools in Georgia. Put the case in plain form: Stephens and Gott sign articles of agreement, and send them by Millard Fillmore to Hale, Palfrey, and Giddings, the other parties to the contract, for their signature. Hale and Palfrey sign it without delay or explanation, but when Giddings comes to sign it, he says:—"Look here, Fil'more, how do you understand these three clauses about Mr. Stephens's slaves?" "I understand them," says Fillmore, "as meaning that you shall deal with his slaves as you please." "Put that down in writing if you please, Mr. Fillmore." Fillmore does it, and Giddings writes on the back of it, "*Protocol.*" This, according to Mr Stephens, knocks up the whole agreement! It would be bad enough to contend that the *Protocol*, became part of the agreement; but to contend that it annuls it *in toto*—no, worse than that—that it annuls it only as to one of the parties, beats the Jews.

PLAIN WAY.

Democracy.—From an able article in the Albany Argus, we clip the following paragraph, an article in itself:

So long as this government lasts, however, there will be a Democratic Party—made up of the great mass of the people, the toiling millions, who seek no special privileges, and no other protection than what is necessary to guard their rights; who believe in a strict construction of the Constitution, who favor an economical administrotion of the affairs of government, and who go for equal laws and equal rights and equal privileges to all, who would cultivate the friendship of all nations, but never prove traitors to their country in the hour of danger to her liberties or her honor—and there will be a party (called perhaps by a different *name* at every great contest,) whose main object it will be to legislate for capital, letting it "take care" of labor, who go for a latitudinarian construction of the Constitution, and who are ever willing to abandon a show of principle whenever by "*expediency*" they may hope to place in power one of their number—even though he may not be an "*ultra*" one!

An Ærial Steamer.—A Mr. Robjohn, in New York, has invented an ærial steamer, which the Sun describes as follows:—

The model steamer was eleven feet and a half long, and twenty-five inches in diameter, with a saloon three feet by four inches. It is composed of two parts—the upper portion is the "float" or "balloon," built in the form of a cigar; underneath this is the saloon or "boat," for conveying passengers, fuel, the "steam engine," &c. Between the float and saloon are two large propellers, something in the form of the wheel of a windmill. The two propellers are constructed so as to act upon the air in the same manner that a screw propeller acts upon the water. The air-propeller, like the water-propeller, is driven by a steem engine. The weight of the Ærial Steamer is supported in the atmosphere by the buoyant power of hydrogen gas, with which the float is inflated. On being inflated and set in motion, the little steamer flew rapidly around the hall in every direction, as steered by the rudder. The rate of speed was fifty feet in five seconds.

To keep a House Cool.—Open the doors and windows at five o'clock in the morning, keep them open two hours, then close them all, windows, doors and window shades, and the house will remain cool during the hottest part of the day.

"Delaware will never yield an inch," said a patriotic Delawarian when the Pea Patch case was being tried. "If she did," replied a bystander, "she would lose half her territory."

An African king is a God in the eyes of an African; but in those of an European merchant, he is scarcely a man.

THE REVENUE ACT.

AN ACT TO INCREASE THE REVENUE OF THE STATE.

WHEREAS, there are many wealthy citizens of this State, who derive very considerable revenues from moneys which produce interest, dividends and profits, and who do not contribute a due proportion to the public exigencies of the same:

1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same,* That hereafter there shall be levied the sum of three cents upon every dollar of interest, safely secured, or actually due or received, upon all sums of money at interest, whether in this State or out of it—at any time during the year next preceding the time when the owner thereof shall give in his, her, or their tax-list.

2. *Be it further enacted,* That hereafter there shall be levied the sum of three cents upon every dollar of profit or dividend safely secured, and actually due or received, upon all sums of money vested in trading in slaves, or vested in sailing or steam vessels, (excepting the profits of such vessels as are under the burden of twenty tons,) or any other species of trade, or vested in stock of any kind, or in shares of any incorporated or trading company, whether in this State or out of it—at any time during the year immediately preceding the time when the owner or owners shall give in his, her, or their tax-list. *Provided,* that this act shall not authorize the taxing of any stock or shares in any of the incorporated Banks of this State, already taxed by law; and *provided further*, that no person whose interest, dividend, or profit shall not exceed the sum of sixty dollars, shall be subject to the tax imposed by this statute.

3. *Be it further enacted,* That so much of the capital stock in trade of any merchant or jeweller, wholesale or commission merchant, as is now taxed by the 14th section of the 102d chapter of the Revised Statutes, shall be exempt from the provisions of this act.

4. *Be it further enacted,* That each and every person whose interest, dividend, or profit is subject to taxation, as heretofore provided, shall have an amount equal to the sum of interest which he, she, or they own or pay, or secure to be paid upon his, her, or their own debt or debts, exempt from the provisions of this act.

5. *Be it further enacted,* That the taxes by this act imposed, shall be returned on oath to the Justices of the several counties in this State, appointed to take the list of taxables and taxable property in their respective counties; and shall be collected by the Sheriffs of the several counties in this State, at the same time and in the same manner in which they now collect other State taxes, and shall by them be paid into the Treasury of the State at the same time and under the same penalties which are now prescribed by law for the collection and payment of other State taxes. *Provided further,* this act shall not extend to the interest or dividends accruing to any literary institution.

6. *Be it further enacted,* That hereafter there shall be imposed and levied annually the following taxes, to-wit: On all surgeon dentists, all practicing physicians, all practicing lawyers, and on all other persons [except Ministers of the Gospel of every denomination, Governor of the State, Judges of the Supreme and Superior Courts,) whose practice, salaries, or fees, or all together, shall yield an annual income of not less than five hundred dollars, the sum of three dollars. *Provided, however,* that every physician, and lawyer, and surgeon dentist shall be exempt from the provisions of this law for the first five years of his practice.

7. *Be it further enacted,* That hereafter there shall be imposed and levied annually a tax upon the following articles, to-wit: On all gold and silver plate in use by the owner or owners thereof, in value fifty dollars, and not exceeding five hundred dollars, the sum of two dollars; and on all gold and silver plate exceeding in value five hundred dollars, four dollars: On all pleasure carriages in use by the owner or owners thereof, with four wheels, exceeding in value two hundred dollars, the sum of one dollar; on all gold watches, in use by the owner or owners thereof, twenty-five cents; on all silver watches, in use by the owner or owners thereof, ten cents; on all harps, in use by the owner or owners thereof, the sum of two dollars; on all piano fortes, in use, the sum of one dollar, except in Seminaries of learning; on all retailers of spirituous liquors, ten dollars, instead of four dollars, as now taxed by law; on all public billiard tables two hundred dollars, instead of five hundred dollars, as now taxed by law; on all bowling-alleys, whether called nine-pin or ten-pin alleys, or by any other name, twenty five dollars; upon every pack of playing cards, ten cents—and every merchant, shop-keeper, and public dealer in goods, wares and merchandize, shall state on oath how many packs he has sold within the last year. *Provided,* that this enactment shall not be in force before the first of April, in the year 1850.

8. *And be it further enacted,* That every person who shall bring any horses, mules or hogs into this State from any other State, by the drove, and shall dispose of the same or any part thereof in any county in this State, shall pay the Sheriff of every such county the sum of five dollars; which tax shall be accounted for by the Sheriff in like manner as other public taxes: And upon paying such tax, and obtaining a receipt therefor, and a license to sell such droves or part thereof, such person shall be authorized to sell and retail such horses, mules or hogs that may belong to their present drove, and no others, for the term of one year; and that each and every person who shall sell such drove of horses, mules or hogs, or any part thereof, without having previously paid the tax thereon, and without having obtained a license so to do, or who shall refuse or neglect, upon the request of the Sheriff or his lawful deputy, or any Justice of the Peace, to show such license, shall pay a tax of one hundred dollars, to be collected by the Sheriff of the county where such failure takes place, by distress and sale of the property of such delinquent, to be applied, one-half to the use of the State, and one-half to the use of the Sheriff collecting the same.

9. *Be it further enacted,* That each and every person shall annually render to the Justice appointed to take the list of taxables and taxable property, as a part of, and in addition to, his taxables and taxable property, the amount of tax or taxes which he, either in his own right, or the right of any other person or persons whatsoever, either as guardian, attorney, agent or trustee, or in any other manner whatsoever, is liable to pay under this act; and it shall be the duty of said Justice to administer the following oath to all such person or persons as may be liable to pay the same, and to list their property for taxation, to-wit: You, A. B., do solemnly swear (or affirm, as the case may be,) that you, either in your own right, or the right of any other person or persons whatsoever, either as guardian, attorney, agent, or trustee, or in any other manner whatsoever, are not liable for more taxes under an act of the General Assembly, entitled "an act to increase the Revenue of the State," passed in 1848-'49, than the amount which you have now listed; and that in all other respects the list by you now delivered, contains a just and true account of all the property which by law you are bound to list for taxation, to the best of your knowledge and belief, SO HELP YOU GOD.

10. *Be it further enacted,* That it shall be the duty of every Justice of the Peace, who shall take a list of the taxable property in the State, before administering the oath aforesaid, to call over to each person giving in his list of taxable property, all the subjects and articles subject to taxation.

11. *Be it further enacted,* That each and every person liable to pay taxes, by and under the provisions of this act, who shall fail to list the same, or refuse to take the oath herein prescribed and required, shall, in addition to the payment of a double tax, forfeit and pay into the Public Treasury the sum of one hundred dollars for each years' failure or refusal aforesaid; and it shall be the duty of the several Sheriffs aforesaid, to levy, collect, and account for the same as in cases of double tax, unless the County Court shall within nine months thereafter, on satisfactory cause shown to them by such delinquent, order such forfeiture to be released and remitted.

12. *Be it further enacted,* That it shall be the duty of the Justices appointed to take the list of taxable property, to list the taxes herein required to be listed in separate columns, headed as follows, to-wit: Tax, interest, dividend, and profit; physicians, lawyers, salaries and fees; gold and silver plate; pleasure carriages; gold and silver watches:—and the Clerks of the several County Courts shall record, advertise, and return the same to the Comptroller's Office in the same manner, and, in case of failure, under the same penalties, forfeitures and liabilities, as are now prescribed by law in relation to all other taxables.

13. *Be it further enacted,* That all the persons and property herein mentioned and taxed, shall not be subject and liable to be taxed by the several County Courts.

14. *Be it further enacted,* That all laws and clauses of laws coming in conflict with the true intent and meaning of this act, be and the same are hereby repealed.

15. *Be it further enacted,* That it shall be the duty of the Public Treasurer to have prepared and printed on large sheets of paper, suitable for all the purpose, with all articles subject to taxation, whether under this act or any other law now in force, mentioned *seriatim* over the heads of parallel columns, in which the amount or quantity of each article to be listed is to be set down; and that the Treasurer shall furnish to each County Court Clerk in the State, two copies of the same for each tax collection district in said county; and that the expense of preparing and printing the same be defrayed from the Public Treasury.

Read three times, and ratified in General Assembly, the 29th day of Janary, 1849.

WM. HILL, *Sec'y of State.*

From the Savannah Georgian.

"A FEW MORE OF THE SAME SORT LEFT."

[*Razor Strop Vender.*

We might continue extracts from independent papers, and such *Whig* papers as are independent of party, to show how Mr. Stephen's magnified protocol affair has been whittled down to nothing, but the "game is not worth the candle."

A correspondent of the N. Y. Herald remarked on the resolution, before the message was published, as follows:

"What object is sought to be gained by the resolution in question, is somewhat difficult to imagine: for we cannot believe that any one seriously contemplates such an absurdity as giving back to Mexico the California and New Mexico territory. Whatever party should attempt such a piece of folly, would soon find itself in a most uncomfortable position. The Mexican Minister gets the credit of having suggested the matter of enquiry to Mr. Stephens; but whether he deserves it or not, we cannot say."

As Gen. Taylor is too open an opponent—too manly to approve of such attacks upon a President whose acts, we believe, are approved by him, Mr. Stephens must look to Mexico or her minister for his reward.

The Herald had, on the 10th inst., the following editorial article:

The Protocol to the Mexican Treaty—Folly of the Whig Party.—The message of Mr. Polk, explaining the Protocol to the late Mexican treaty, as far as received by telegraph, is perfectly triumphant. The conduct of the Whig party, in both Houses, on this subject, appears not only unnecessary, but completely absurd and ridiculous. What do the Whig leaders in Congress want? Do they want to make "Judys" of themselves? Do they want to break the treaty? Do they want to add embarrassment to Gen. Taylor's administration? It really would appear as if their object was to establish all these issues.

In a few weeks Gen. Taylor will be President of the United States—elected to that high station principally by the Whig party, thro'-out the country. The great popularty of Gen Taylor, and the elements of his great success, grew out of this Mexican war and its most important results. Now, are the Whigs ready to abandon all their acquisitions by that war? Are they ready to repudiate all the glory of our campaign in Mexico? The Mexican war and its results presents one of the most brilliant pages of American history, and no party in this country can succeed with the people by repudiating that war, or by seeking to throw disgrace upon its results.

We are disposed to believe that the Whig leaders have been so long in a minority—so long in the position of mere agitators—so long representing the character and playing the part of fault-finders, that if they do not take good care, and change their tactics, they will, instead of supporting and ennobling the administration of Gen. Taylor, embarrass both him and their party, and produce difficulties where no difficulties need be. Do, gentlemen, have some common sense.

Another Question Raised—It would appear that the recent decision of the U. S. Supreme Court, against the State laws laying a tax on passengers, is about to raise another important question.

The auctioneers of New York according to the Tribune, regard the decision as overturning the State enactments levying duties upon certain goods sold by auction. Already, says the Tribune, they have begun to proffer payment of the auction duties *under protest*, and they even aver that their counsel assures them that the State will be compelled to refund all the auction duties that have heretofore been exacted.

Sweeping.—During the flour excitements last year and exceedingly important and dandified cockney made his appearance at the office of one of our heaviest produce commission merchants, and inquired if they sold *flowa*, "Yes, sir," said the merchant, "we deal in flour." "—h-awel only want to *procau a vewu* small lot—some fifteen or twenty thousand barrills." "Oh, only twenty thousand barrills. I'm very sorry I can't accommodate you, but we never *retail flowa;* our clerks, however, may have fifteen or sixteen thousand barrills, sweepins of the stowas, that they would dispose of—here John, step this way." Our transatlantic friend vamosed.

Outs worth Keeping.—Keep out of debt—out of quarrels—out of law—out of politics—out of idleness—out of mischief—out of a draft—out of thin soled shoes—out of damp clothes—out of badly ventilated rooms—out of the reach of brandy and water—out of the company of the vicious and depraved—out of public office—out of matrimony, unless you are in love—in a word, out of the way of temptation of every kind.

At Cork, recently, a landlady, finding one of her tenants in arrear for rent, and nothing better to distrain upon, actually seized a young girl and held possession of her for three days until magistrates interfered.

Dr. Franklin used to say that rich widows were the only piece of second handed goods that sold at prime cost.

We have ever found that blacksmiths, by conversing with them, are more or less given to *iron-y*, and somewhat addicted to *vice.*

Carpenters, for the most part, speak *plane ly;* but they will *chisel* when they can get a chance. Not unfrequently they are *bores*, and oftentimes annoy one with their old "*saws.*"

Happiness or misfortune usually go to those who already have the most of the one or the other.

From the Cincinnati Nonpareil.

THE GUERRILLA FORAY.

AN INCIDENT OF THE MEXICAN WAR.

The noonday sun was sending down its burning rays, as a party of thirty men rode out of the "Garrita de Belan," and galloped rapidly along the causeway leading to the little village of San Angel.—They were dressed in the uniform of mounted riflemen, and were mounted on full-blooded American horses. They were evidently upon 'pass,' as no officer was with them, and bound upon some jolly excursion into the country. They had reached the cross-road leading from the town of Tucubaya to Penyan, when a single horseman was observed advancing rapidly towards them from the Penyan side, his form upraised in his stirrups, and his whole demeanor betokening extreme haste.

'I say, Abe, that fellow is making for us. Something has happened, and he wants our assistance,' said one of the party, tapping a young man of some twenty-three upon the shoulder. 'What say you?'

The person addressed as Abe took a long look at the horseman, and then replied—

'If that isn't old Ricardo, I am very much mistaken.'

'What, the old Spaniard who owns the large hacienda near San Antonio, and who has such a pretty daughter?' asked the other.

'The same; but see, the old man beckons us to meet him—let us go.' And, putting spurs to his horse, he bounded swiftly forward to meet him.

'Let's after him, boys, and if there's any fun on hand, we'll have a share in it,' shouted the other; and the whole party dashed on after him. In a few moments they were alongside the old man, and having reined in their steeds, Abott said—

'What's the matter, Ricardo? Is anything wrong?'

Senors Americanos! my child—my daughter!' replied the old man, in tones of anguish.

'What of her? Speak—tell me!' exclaimed Abott, with startling energy, and his eyes flashed as he grasped the Spaniard's arm.

'Ventell, the guerilla!' gasped the old man, in reply.

'He has not dared—' began the fiery youth; but he was cut short by the old man, who said—

'He has robbed my house, and carried off my child. Oh! if you are men, fly to her rescue!'

'When was it done?' exclaimed half a dozen voices, and all eyes were eagerly bent upon Ricardo, as he replied—

'Not two hours since—they can be easily overtaken.'

How many were they?' demanded Abott.

'One hundred in number!' and the Spaniard gazed with a despairing look on the little party before him.

'Boys' said Abott, in a firm tone, 'who of you will go with me? For myself, I will rescue her or die in the attempt!'

'I—I!' was the response of every member of the little band, as they caught the daring spirit of Abott.

'Then lead on, old man, and ere the sun sets, your child shall be restored to your arms.'

The Spaniard needed no second bidding, but wheeling his snorting charger, he buried his spurs in his flanks, and the gallant steed bore him swiftly onward. Over the cross-road leading to San Antonio they flew, on their errand of mercy. Down the giant causeway of Antonio, and over the fatal bridge of Churubusco they went, and the spires of San Augustine glittered in the distance—but no foe was to be seen. The old man rode before, his gray locks streaming in the wind, and his dark eye fixed with an eagle glance before him, scanning the wide plain and the rock-bound sides of Contreras. Suddenly raising his long bony arm, he pointed far on before him to where the road ascended the mountain height of Cholacinco, and shouted—

'There they are. Forward! forward!'

A suppressed yell burst from twenty lips, and as many hands sought their sabre-hilts, and loosened the shining blades in their scabbards, while a stern resolve rested upon the flushed and heated brow of each. Across the outskirts of San Augustine, and down by the placid lake of Chooloo they speed, and the next moment they are mounting the rugged heights of Cholacinco. On the top they pause, and down in the vale beyond, not over half a mile off, they discovered the robbers riding slowly along, unconscious of pursuit.

'Fall back, Ricardo, and leave the work to us,' said Abott, addressing the Spaniard.

'Never!' burst from the pallid lips of the father.

'But you are unused to scenes of strife; you might fall, and then what would become of your daughter?'

'No more,' said the old man. 'If a parent strikes not for his child, who will?'

The enemy now discovered the approach of the little party, and began to hasten their speed; but as the large horses of the Americans rapidly outstripped the mustangs, it became evident that a few minutes must end the race. Finding escape impossible, the guerrillas wheeled about, and hastily forming a line, came thundering on to meet them.

'Now, boys, let them have a good volley from the rifles, and then throw them down and trust to the sabre and pistol for the victory. Forward! and God defend the right!'

A deafening yell burst from the little band as Abott concluded, and unslinging their rifles, they poured in a murderous fire as they closed with their enemy, which brought many a stalwart foe to the earth, and, drawing the glittering blade, fought for victory or death. Terrible, indeed, was that bloody encounter, but it was not of long duration. A dozen of the guerrillas sank before the first fatal fire, and as they closed in a hand-to-hand struggle, the tall steeds of the Americans trampled down the lighter ones of the foemen and the deadly revolver told with powerful effect upon the cowardly robbers. One after another they fled from the field, and ere half an hour had passed, the remnant of the small band remained its masters.—Ten had fallen in the strife, and lay commingled with the bones of forty bandits upon the gory sod. But where was Ricardo? Kneeling beside yon rock, with his pale and haggard face upturned to heaven with the blood oozed from a deep wound in his breast, he is bending over the lifeless form of his daughter. From a bullet hole in her snow white forehead the tide of life has ebbed away, and her lovely locks are dabbled in her own life's blood, now mingled with that of her father. Standing beside him, with his foot resting upon the body of Ventell, the guerilla chief, is Abott. His haggard brow is furrowed with lines of heartfelt anguish, and his manly heart is beating with sympathy for the bereaved parent. Around them, but at a respectful distance, stand gathered the survivors of that fatal conflict, and the stalwart band brushed the tear of sympathy from the eye, and they turned to hide the emotions of swelling hearts.—The old man motioned Abott to draw near. In an instant the youth was at his side, and dropping upon one knee, he supported the sinking form of Ricardo in his arms.

'See that we are buried,' whispered the Spaniard to the youth, 'and may God reward you for your endeavors in my behalf. My child I come!' and, fixing his eyes upon the cloudless sky he sank slowly back and expired.

They dug a rude grave beside the murmuring waters of Lake Othollo, and buried the father and daughter side by side, and the ripple of the gentle waters sung a requium to the memory of the departed.—They fell beneath the iron hand of the demon of strife, and perished by violence before the swords of the foe. Goodness and love were forgotten in the relentless passions of the mind, racked and tossed by the vicissitudes of war, and innocence and beauty were sacrificed upon the blood-stained car of dissention.

BRITISH PERIODICAL LITERATURE.

REPUBLICATION OF

The London Quarterly Review,
The Edinburgh Review,
The North British Review,
The Westminster Review.
AND
Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine.

The wide spread fame of these splendid Periodicals renders it needless to say much in their praise. As literary organs, they stand far in advance of any works of a similar stamp now published, while the political complexion of each is marked by a dignity, candor, and forbearance, not often found in works of a party character.

They embrace the views of the three great parties in England—Tory, Whig, and Radical—"Blackwood" and the "London Quarterly" are Tory; the "Edinburgh Review" Whig; and the "Westminster Review" Radical. The "North British Review" is more of a religious character, having been originally edited by Dr. Chalmers, and now, since his death, being conducted by his son-in-law, Dr. Hanna, associated with Sir David Brewster. Its literary character is of the very highest order. The "Westminster," though *reprinted* under that title only, is published in England under the title of the "Foreigh Quarterly and Westminster," it being in fact a union of the two Reviews formerly published and reprinted under separate titles. It has, therefore, the advantage by this combination, of uniting in one work the best features of both as heretofore issued.

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☞*Something may therefore be gained by subscribing early.*

⁂ Remittances and communications should be always addressed, post-paid or franked, to the Publishers.

LEONARD SCOTT & CO.,
79 FULTON STREET, New York.
Entrance in Gold street.
Feb 16, 1849—[23

HAY.

50 bales prime quality. For sale by
F2] W. L. SMITH.

IN STORE & FOR SALE VERY LOW,

2500 bushels Alum Salt; 120 sacks Salt; 10 hhds Sugar; 50 bags Coffee.
J21 OWEN HOLMES.

PLANTING POTATOES.

35 barrels Planting Potatoes, for sale cheap by
F9] O. HOLMES.

JUST RECEIVED,

From Fayetteville, and for sale cheap: 100 bbls ✕, fine, and superfine flour; 20 bbls old Whiskey; 5 bales Sheeting; 6 bales Spun Yarn.
F9] O. HOLMES.

Houses and Lots to Rent and Sell.

THE House at present occupied by Mr. Sibbit, Third street, near Nun street, is offered for sale, or to rent till October. The house is small, but very pleasantly situated, good sized lot and a well in the yard.

One small two story House, with five rooms and convenient lot, a little North of Market street, beyond the Eastern boundary of town, to sell.

Another story and jump house, adjoining the above, just put up, very convenient, but not plaistered—will be sold low, possibly may be rented.

Another small house, in Oregon, in good condition will be sold or rented.

Another large two story House a little East of the Methodist E Church nearly new—to sell.

ALSO—Several fine building lots, on Market street, continued, and a few a little to the North of the same. A rare chance is here offered, for those wishing to purchase, Apply to
P W. FANNING, Agent.
Jan 19, 1849—[19-tf

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

THE subscriber having taken out Letters of Administration, upon all and singular the Goods and Chattels, rights and credits, that are of the Estate of Michael Hacsloop, deceased, at December term 1848, of New Hanover County Court, hereby gives notice to all persons having claims against his intestate, to present the same within the time prescribed by Law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of a recovery.

All persons indebted to said intestate, are requested to come forward and settle.
JOHN G. BAUMAN, Adm'r
Dec 15, 1848—[14-3m

SARSAPARILLA.

Townsend's, Sands, (in quart bottles,) Sands, (small,) Webster's, Graffenberg's, Carpenter's, and Sands Iodide of Sarsaparilla, always on hand.
W H LIPPITT,
D29] Druggist and Chemist.

Law Notice.

THE subscriber has resumed the duties of profession, and will be found at his offi the corner of Second and Princess streets, on's basement.
EDW'D CANTWELL
Wilmington, N. C., March 24, 1848.
⁂Prompt attention given to claims under various *Pension and Bounty Laws*, passed to courage enlistments in the Regular Army Volunteer Service of the United States.
March 10, 1848—26-tf

FOR LEASE OR RENT.

A small Store House 19 by 30 feet, just ished off on the corner of Surry and Ch streets; a good stand for a Grocery. Apply
Jan 12 PERRIN & HARTSFIELD

NOTICE.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his fri and the public, that he has taken the Store merly occupied by Holmes and Hawes, where offers for sale the one half of the divided stock Holmes and Hawes, at greatly reduced pri Among which may be found a good assortm of domestic and fancy Dry Goods, Groceries Ha ware, and Cutlery.

For the purpose of changing his business, will sell his entire stock of Fancy Goods, at N York cost, *for cash.* Among which may be found great variety of black and colored, figured and pl Silks, silk, mareno, and cashmere Shawls, silk handkerchiefs and cravats, and a large stock thread Laces, muslin and cambrick Edgings, Insertings, Bonnets and Bonnet Ribbons, kid silk Gloves, bordered and embroidered linin brick Handkerchiefs, French and Scotch emb dered Lace, and muslin Capes and Colars, of latest and most fashionable style; white and b silk Hose, Cashmeres, Bombazines, Alpaccas, DeLaines. Together with a large stock of Frenc English, German, and American Cloths, and C simeres; and a great variety of other articles, numerous to mention. The entire stock of F Goods will be sold at New York cost, for cash.
JOHN R. HAWE
Dec. 1, 1848—12
Commercial Copy.

AGENCY

FOR THE SALE OF

TIMBER, LUMBER, AND NAVAL STOR

THE subscriber respectfully announces friends and the public in general, that he wi ceive orders for the sale of TIMBER, LUMBER, NAVAL STORES, and solicits a share of the p patronage.

He will at all times endeavor to give the q est possible despatch to all business entrust his care. He will also have a large Timber and a good wharf at his command, where pe sending any of the above articles to market secure the same till sold, at a moderate expe
OFFICE on Hall's wharf.
MILES COSTI
Dec 15, 1848[—14-tf

MUSLIN, EDGINGS, AND INSERTIN

which I offer at from 6 to 10 cents per yard. large assortment, just received by the Mary P ell.
Dec. 1, 1848—[12-tf S. HOFFMAN.

FRESH BEEF! MUTTON! &c. &

JAMES PETTEWAY, respectfully annou ces to the citizens of Wilmington, that he resume the BUTCHERING BUSINESS in town on or about the 10th of October next. takes occasion here to return his thanks to his customers, and hopes by strict attention to business to merit a renewal of their patronage.

He will endeavor, at all times, to keep his at the new Market-house supplied with the of FRESH BEEF, VEAL, LAMB, MUTT and PORK.

Drovers will find it to their interest to cal him before disposing of their stock.
Sept. 22, 1848. 2-tf

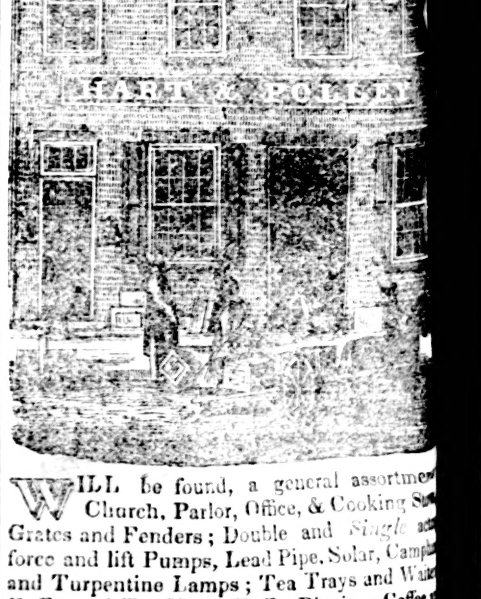
NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES and owners of Goods, co by any of the Packets consigned to my dress, are hereby notified that they must atten receiving them on their arrival, and during time the vessels are discharging, as I will no responsible for any goods after being landed.
GEORGE W. DAVIS
October 16, 1846

LINSEED OIL.

Just received by the subscriber, a fine la Linseed Oil, and always on hand.
W H LIPPITT,
D29] Druggist and Chemis

AT THE OLD STAND OF



WILL be found, a general assortmen Church, Parlor, Office, & Cooking St Grates and Fenders; Double and Single act force and lift Pumps, Lead Pipe, Solar, Campha and Turpentine Lamps; Tea Trays and Wai Coffee and Tea Urns; Coffee Biggins; Coffee Tea Pots; Steak Dishes, Enameled Sauce P and Kettles; Passage Lanterns; Dish Cove Cake Boxes; Nurse Lamps, and Egg Boile Rifles; double and single Guns; Revolving single Pistols; Powder Flasks; Shot Pouch Game Bags; Percusion Caps, &c. ALSO, kinds of Copper, Tin and Sheet Iron ware to order.

All CASH and SHORT CREDIT customers p tually attended to.
S. P. POLLEY
Dec 1, 1846.—[12-6m

CREW LISTS.

A large supply of CREW LISTS on hand, for sale low, at the JOURNAL OFFICE.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLIN

NEW-HANOVER COUNTY.
WILMINGTON, N. C., Nov. 23d, 1848

TAKEN up and committed to the Jail of aforesaid County, a Mulatto man, aged twenty-five years, six feet high, spare mad telligent look, long curly hair; he says his is BONAPARTE EVANS, was born in East Ten see, Jefferson county, and raised by RICHARD GIBSON, near Jefferson C house in Jefferson county; he says mother was an Indian Squaw, named JANE father a Mulatto Negro. The owner of said gro is requested to come forward, prove prope and take him away, or else he will be dealt as the law directs.
OWEN FENNELL,
Sheriff of New-Hanover Coun
Nov 27, 1848—[12-tf

WASHINGTON HOTEL

(LATE HANOVER HOUSE,)
FRONT STREET, WILMINGTON, N. C.

THIS HOUSE has lately been re-opened der the superintendance of the undersigned, have given it a thorough overhauling, and furnished it throughout. They pledge themse that nothing shall be wanting, on their part, render the patron satisfied and comfortable.

Their Table and Chambers are as well furn ed, and attended on by as faithful servants, as be found in any other Hotel in the Southern S

The Omnibus will be found ready at the C and Steamboats, carrying baggage, free, to from the Hotel.
HUTCHINS & MASALON
January 19, 1849—[19-1yuoo